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VOL. XLVII

No. 3

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in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

MARCH 1934



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VOL. XLVII

MARCH, 1934

No. 3

The Medals of the Society of the Cincinnati

By MAJOR EDGAR ERSKINE HUME, U. S. ARMY,

Assistant Secretary General of the Society of the Cincinnati.

In a sketch entitled "George Washington's Eagle of the Society of the Cincinnati" in *The Numismatist* for December, 1933 (Vol. XLVI, pp. 749-759), I have given a brief account of the origin and objects of the Society of the Cincinnati, and particularly the circumstances attending the adoption of the Eagle as its badge of membership. There have also been seventeen struck for or by the Society, chiefly commemorative. A description of them, in chronological sequence, follows.*

The Institution of the Society, adopted by the officers of the Continental Army at the Cantonment on the Hudson River on May 10, 1783, provided for a medal (No. 1) to be worn by the members. It is thus described:



No. 1.

Drawing of the proposed Cincinnati Medal, made by Major L'Enfant in 1783. It is shown on the Society's diploma. This is the size proposed for the medal. The original drawing measures 4 15-16 inches in diameter.

The Society shall have an Order, by which its members shall be known and distinguished, which shall be a medal of gold, of a proper size to receive the emblems, and suspended by a deep blue riband two inches wide, edged with white, descriptive of the union of France and America, viz.:

*See also "The Society of the Cincinnati in Philately," by the author, in *The American Philatelist*, Vol. XLVII, No. 4, January, 1934, pp. 203-7, for description of stamps which have borne portraits of members of the Society of the Cincinnati.

"The principal figure, Cincinnatus: Three Senators presenting him with a sword and other military ensigns—on a field in the background, his wife standing at the door of their cottage—near it a plough and instruments of husbandry. Round the whole **Omnia Reliquit Servare Rempublicam**. On the reverse, sun rising, a city with open gates, and vessels entering the port. Fame crowning Cincinnatus with a wreath, inscribed **Virtutis Præmium**. Below, hands joined, supporting a heart, with the motto, **Esto Perpetua**. Round the whole, **Societas Cincinnatorum Instituta A. D. 1783**."

In a letter, dated Philadelphia, June 10, 1783, to the Baron de Steuben, who had presided at the Society's first meeting, Major L'Enfant, later to plan the city of Washington, wrote that a medal to be worn as a badge was hardly in keeping with the objects and character of the Society of the Cincinnati, and upon his recommendation the Eagle was adopted, on the breast of which were placed the designs of the medal as above described. Major L'Enfant also recommended that medals be struck bearing the original design and presented to each member, which medals, "on account of the precision required in the design, ought not to be less than a dollar, the subject being too complex to admit of its being properly detailed in a smaller compass." The Society accepted L'Enfant's recommendations and resolved "that silver medals, not exceeding the size of a Spanish milled dollar, with the emblems, as designed by Major L'Enfant, and certified by the President, be given to each and every member of the Society, together with a diploma, on parchment, whereon shall be impressed the exact figures of the order and medal, as above-mentioned; anything in the original Institution, respecting gold medals, to the contrary notwithstanding."



No. 2.

Centennial Commemorative Medal, 1883.

Referring further to the medal, L'Enfant in his letter continued:

A medal is a monument to be transmitted to posterity; and, consequently, it is necessary that it be executed to the highest degree of perfection possible in the age in which it is struck. Now, to strike a medal well is a matter that requires practice and a good die; and as there is not here either a press proper for this work, nor people who can make a good die, I would willingly undertake to recommend the execution of the medal, the Eagle, or the order, to such persons in Paris as are capable of executing it to perfection.

Major L'Enfant went to Paris on behalf of the Society and under his direction the original Eagles of the Cincinnati, so highly prized by numismatists, were turned out. Whether or not the medals in silver were ever made is a moot point. There is some evidence to show that the dies were cut and brought back to America, but so far as known there is no evidence that actual medals were ever struck. The failure to provide these medals to the members was always regretted, and at a later date new dies were made and medals struck, as will be related below. In 1890 the General Society adopted the design of the reverse of this medal as a seal, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter.

The first medal (No. 2) struck by the Society of the Cincinnati was commemorative of its hundredth birthday. The Triennial General Meeting of 1881 adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee be authorized to cause to be prepared a commemorative medal, with appropriate design and inscription, to celebrate the occasion of the Centennial anniversary of the foundation of the Society, and that the several State Societies be requested, at their next annual meeting, to determine the number of medals which each Society shall desire for the use of its members, not in excess of the number of its members, the same to be supplied at the expense of the said Societies.



No. 3.

Cincinnati Orator's Medal of Washington and Lee University, 1891.

The medals were authorized to be struck in gold, silver and bronze, and were sold, under the terms of the resolution, to the members. At that time there were only about four hundred members of the Cincinnati, and as the medals were only presented to the members who had subscribed for them, the Centennial Medal is rare.

It is a disc measuring $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter, and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness. The obverse shows the Eagle of the Cincinnati, with the date **1783** at the left and the date **1883** at the right. The reverse bears a wreath composed

of a branch of laurel leaves (left) and a branch of oak leaves (right), and above, at the outer border, the legend: **Society of the Cincinnati**, and below, **Inst. A. D. 1783**. The centre of the reverse contains space for the name of the member and of his Revolutionary propositus. At least one copy of the medal in silver bears a ring for suspension, but this may have been added after the medal was issued.

The medals were struck under the direction of Brig.-Gen. Francis Winthrop Palfrey, Secretary of the Massachusetts Cincinnati, and the records show that the dies and several of the bronze and silver medals were turned over to the General Society for his estate after his death. The price of the medal was fixed at twenty dollar for gold copies, two dollars for the silver, and one dollar and thirty cents for the bronze. On July 4, 1882, the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati voted that one copy in bronze be presented to each member of the Massachusetts Society at the expense of the Society, and that any member "desiring to have his medal struck in gold or in silver could have it so on notifying the Secretary of the Society and paying the difference in cost." The photograph here reproduced is one of the bronze copies, without the name of the member and his ancestor. There is no record that any copies were ever struck in gold.

While not issued directly by the Society of the Cincinnati, the second Cincinnati medal in point of age, is the **Cincinnati Orator's Medal** of Washington and Lee University (No. 3). Its history is interesting.

In 1807 the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia decided to present its entire permanent fund, consisting of a month's army or navy pay of every member, and ultimately amounting to about \$25,000, to Liberty Hall Academy, in Rockbridge County, Virginia. This institution had already been the recipient of a valuable gift from General Washington in the form of the shares in the James River Company, which had been presented him by the State of Virginia. Washington, already one of the wealthiest men in the country, had served through the whole Revolution without pay, and only consented to receive this gift if it were understood that he might present it to some worthy educational institution. With his permission the name of Liberty Hall Academy had been changed to Washington College, and doubtless his gift partly determined the Virginia Society to make the donation of their fund. In 1838 President Ruffner of Washington College delivered an oration in honor of the Society of the Cincinnati and thereafter there was established an annual address to be made by a student at the commencement. Thus the Cincinnati Oration came to be one of the most prized honors at the college, as it was delivered by the best student in each graduating class.

After the close of the War Between the States, General Lee accepted the Presidency of Washington College and continued to direct the old institution until his death. He was the son of "Light Horse Harry" Lee, an original member of the Virginia Cincinnati. General Lee now rests beneath Valentine's beautiful recumbent marble statue in the chapel in which he attended devotions with his faculty and students. After his death the name of the college was changed to Washington and Lee University.

In 1891 the University created a gold medal, known as the Cincinnati Orator's Medal, and which has ever since been awarded to the student of the graduating class selected to deliver the Cincinnati Oration. The medal was first awarded in 1912, to Mr. T. McP. Glasgow. Orations had been submitted for this award between 1891 and 1912 but the committee did not think that they displayed the scholarship, thought, and power of expression required of recipients of this high honor. Since the Oration is not delivered every year, but only when a student's essay is considered of outstanding merit, the medal is very rare. It is of gold, measuring 2 3/16 inches in diameter. The obverse bears, in high relief, the profiles of General Washington and General Lee. Below is a scroll. Above are the words: **Washington and Lee University**. The reverse has a circular wreath of oak leaves in high relief, within which, engraved by hand in block letters is the legend: **Cincinnati Orator's Medal**, in a semicircle, below which there is space for the recipient's name and the date of the award. The copy reproduced here is engraved: **Awarded to Fitzpatrick Flournoy, June 1921**, this being the most recent award of the medal.



No. 4.

Medal Commemorating the unveiling of the Washington Monument erected by the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati, 1897.

The second commemorative medal struck by the Society of the Cincinnati appeared in 1897 (No. 4) and marked the unveiling of the statue of General Washington erected in Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati.

At their meeting on July 4, 1810, the Pennsylvania Cincinnati resolved to invite subscriptions for the erection of "a permanent memorial of their respect to the late Father of his Country, General George Washington." Funds began to be subscribed almost immediately. By careful management the amount of the fund by 1877 warranted the undertaking. In competition with others, the designs of Prof. Rudolph Siemerling, of Berlin, were accepted. On May 15, 1897, this monument, in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, was unveiled by the Hon. William McKinley, President of the United States and an honorary member of the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati.

The ceremony was an impressive one. Besides the President of the United States there were present the Vice-President, Hon. Garret A. Hobart; M. Jules Patenôtre, Ambassador of France to the United States; the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, Agriculture, and the Interior; the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General; senior officers of the Army and Navy; the Governors of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey; the Mayors of Philadelphia and New York; the General Assembly of Pennsylvania; and many persons of prominence.

The First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry was escort to the President and headed a grand military and naval procession which passed the President in review after the unveiling of the monument. Major William Wayne, great-grandson of "Mad Anthony" Wayne of the Revolution, President-General, and President of the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati, presided at the ceremonies. Addresses were made by the President of the United States; Hon. William W. Porter, of the Philadelphia Bar, a member of the Pennsylvania Cincinnati; and the Mayor of Philadelphia. The national salute was fired by Light Battery E, First Artillery, U. S. Army, and by U. S. S. Texas, U. S. S. Terror, the French aviso Fulton, and the U. S. R. C. Hamilton, anchored in the Delaware River. The day was declared a holiday by Act of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

The dinner in the evening was attended by some four hundred guests. After the invocation by the Archbishop of Philadelphia there were addresses by Major Asa Bird Gardiner, U. S. A., Secretary General of the Cincinnati; M. Patenôtre, the French Ambassador; Hon. James Simons, of South Carolina, afterwards to be Vice-President General of the Cincinnati; the Mayor of Philadelphia, Gen. William S. Stryker, President of the New Jersey Cincinnati; Hon. James M. Beck, later Solicitor-General of the United States, and Gen. James M. Varnum of the Rhode Island Cincinnati.

The monument, which is one of the most elaborate memorials erected in memory of Washington, cost more than a quarter of a million dollars. It was admitted to the United States free of customs duties by special Act of Congress of February 17, 1883. It is an equestrian bronze statue of Washington, 44 feet in height, standing on a granite platform 61 by 74 feet. At the four corners of the base are allegorical fountains representing the Delaware, Hudson, Potomac and Mississippi Rivers. On the front of the pedestal is a bas-relief figure of America receiving the trophies of victory from her sons. On the back is America rousing her sons to a sense of their slavery. Bas-reliefs on the sides represent the March of the American Army, and the Westward Movement of the American People. The legend on the pedestal is: **Erected by the State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania.** The names of 41 military and civil leaders of the Revolution are cut into the bronze of the pedestal designs.

In honor of the occasion the Pennsylvania Cincinnati struck a large commemorative medal in silver (No. 4), copies of which were presented to the official guests and members present at the ceremonies. The medal measures 3 inches in diameter and is $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch in thickness. On the obverse we see, in high relief, the Eagle of the Order, and, above, the inscription in large letters: **. SOCIETAS . CINCINNATORUM . INSTITUTA . A. D. MDCCLXXXIII .** The reverse shows, also in high relief, the monument and, below, the legend: **In Commemoration of the Unveiling of the WASHINGTON MONUMENT at Philadelphia May 15th, 1897**



No. 5.

Medal awarded by the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati for new music to the hymn **America**, 1902.

Just below the base of the monument are seen the names of the artist, **Aug. C. Frank, Phila.**, and that of the makers, **Peter L. Krider Co. Phila.**

At the meeting of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati on July 4, 1901, it was made known that Mr. William Watts Sherman, a member of the Society, had donated a gold medal and cash prize of \$500 to be awarded by the Society for the most suitable musical composition for the well-known lines, "My Country 'Tis of Thee." It was felt that the tune to which the lines are ordinarily sung, being that of "God Save the King," was inappropriate for one of the national anthems of the Republic. It might have been added that this tune is also that of the anthems of a number of other countries.

A committee of the Society was therefore appointed to act with a board of judges chosen from the leading members of the musical profession in this country. These judges were Dudley Buck, Samuel P. Warren, Horatio Parker, G. Edward Stubbs and Albert R. Gallatin. The Committee reserved the right to reject all compositions should none be deemed of sufficient excellence to merit the award.



No. 6.

Medal commemorating the 120th anniversary of the founding of the New Hampshire Society of the Cincinnati, 1903.

The committee issued a circular inviting composers to compete, in response to which no fewer than 517 compositions were received, representing some of the most noteworthy musical talent in the land. The number of manuscripts submitted, and the widespread discussion by the press, demonstrated the great interest aroused among musicians and the general public. All the compositions received were submitted independently to the musical committee, the names of the composers having been previously removed and numbers substituted.

On June 25, 1903, a meeting of the special committee was held, at which the communications of the musical advisers were considered, and their selections and a great number of others were examined and tried over. After mature deliberation the committee finally selected the composition of Mr. Arthur Edward Johnstone. The formal presentation of the prize and medal took place at the meeting at the Old State House, Providence, Rhode Island, on July 4, 1903, and on this occasion the song was sung to the new music for the first time. The composer and the son of Samuel Francis Smith, author of the words, were both present and addressed the meeting.

The medal (No. 5), which was struck by Tiffany & Company, of New York, after the designs of Mr. Whitehouse, chief designer of the firm, is of gold and measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The obverse bears the Eagle of the Cincinnati in high relief, with the legend near the margin: **Society . of . the . Cincinnati . in . the . State . of . Rhode . Island.** Below is the date:

1783. The reverse bears two branches of oak leaves, joined at the bottom and with a lyre superimposed. Within this wreath is the inscription: **Awarded to A. E. Johnstone For the Best Musical Composition Adapted to S. F. Smith's "America" 1902**

There is a raised rim which protects the designs of both the obverse and reverse of the medal. The music was published by G. Schirmer, of New York, in 1903. The medal is here reproduced by permission of Mr. Johnstone.

The next Cincinnati medal, in point of age, is that struck in 1903 by the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of New Hampshire in commemoration of the hundred and twentieth anniversary of its organization (No. 6).

The following extract from the report for 1903 of the Secretary of the New Hampshire Committee gives an account of this medal:



No. 7.

Medal awarded annually at the Virginia Military Institute by the Virginia Society of the Cincinnati, 1913.

In commemoration of these meetings of 1783 and in gratitude for the prosperity which has been won by the New Hampshire Society, a medal has been struck and will be today bestowed upon the members present, our honored guests, and the Officers of the General Society, and one will be forwarded to each State Society as a slight token of the regard and esteem in which they are held by the members of this honorable Society.

On the obverse of the medal will be noted the design of the heart and hands taken from the ancient diploma. May it ever be that the brethren of the Cincinnati and of this Society in particular be bound heart and hand together in warm feelings of brotherly affection coupled with an earnest desire to promote and cherish the high standards of morality, justice and national honor established by the founders.

In the minutes of the meeting of the Society in Exeter on July 4, 1903, we find an account of the distribution of these medals:

The Society then adjourned to the Gilman house, purchased by the New Hampshire Society of the Cincinnati and now known as Cincinnati Memorial Hall, the medals commemorative of the 120th Anniversary of the institution of the Society being distributed with appropriate ceremony.

The medal was struck in bronze and in silver, the silver copies being suspended from a ring. They measure $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter, being $\frac{3}{32}$ -

inch in thickness. It was designed by Capt. William Lithgow Willey, of the New Hampshire Cincinnati, and struck by J. F. Newman & Company, of New York. The obverse bears the Eagle of the Cincinnati, and above, in a semicircle, thirteen stars; below, on a scroll, is the second motto of the Order, **Esto Perpetua** (Be thou perpetuated). The legend about the margin is: **Societas Cincinnatorum Neo Hantoniensis**, and below, in smaller letters: **Instituta A. D. 1783**. The reverse bears a wreath of oak leaves, within which is the inscription: **One Hundred and Twentieth Anniversary 1783 1903**.

Below this there are two hands supporting a heart, which emblems, as the above report says, are from the diploma of the Society, designed by Major L'Enfant. About 150 copies, chiefly in bronze, were issued.

At the annual meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia in 1913 it was decided to institute two annual scholarships of \$250 each at the Virginia Military Institute, and to "provide annually for the gift of a gold medal of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia, of an intrinsic value of not less than \$75, to a cadet of the graduating class of that institution." In the following year, the matter having been arranged with the Superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute, the Society resolved:

That the medal be awarded annually by the proper officials of the Virginia Military Institute to the member of the first class who has shown in the greatest degree during his career at the Institute, **Excellence of character and efficiency of service**. That the Secretary be instructed to communicate with Sir Moses Ezekiel, a distinguished alumnus of the Virginia Military Institute and an artist of wide reputation, and invite him to make a design for the medal.

Sir Moses Ezekiel was well qualified to design the medal, for he was steeped in the traditions of the Virginia Military Institute, so often known as the West Point of the South. He was a cadet there in 1861 and with others joined the Confederate Army and fought in the battle of New Market. After the war he returned to the Institute and graduated with honors in 1866. In his studio in the Baths of Diocletian at Rome, where he did his best-known work, he designed the medal, which was at first struck by Tiffany and Company, of New York, and more recently by the Bailey, Banks and Biddle Company, of Philadelphia.

The medal (No. 7) is of dull gold, somewhat shield shaped, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width. In the center of the medallion is a circle in low relief in which is depicted the Virginia Military Institute, with the Blue Ridge in the distance. At the left is a female figure in armor, holding a spear in her right hand, and her left extending towards the Institute. The head of the figure and the top of the spear extend beyond the circle. Above, in a small circle at the left, is an owl, typifying wisdom, and at the right the head of a cadet, typifying military science. Between these two small circles, which are $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter, is the legend: **For Superior Merit**. Below the central circle are branches of laurel and oak leaves. The reverse bears the Eagle of the Cincinnati in the central circle, below which is the maker's imprint: **Tiffany & Co.** Above are two small circles, of the same size as those on the obverse, the left bearing the monogram **V.M.I.**, and the right bearing the date **1913**. Above the large circle is the legend: **Societas Cincinnatorum Instituta A. D. 1783**, and below the circle the word: **Virginia**. The branches of laurel and oak leaves are repeated on the reverse. The medal is suspended by a scroll from the official ribbon of the Society of the Cincinnati, namely, light blue edged with bands of white $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in width, the whole ribbon being $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width. The ribbon hangs from a hidden bar pin so that the medal may be worn.

The Superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute states that the Cincinnati Medal is considered the highest award open to cadets of the institution, and is most eagerly sought. The award is based not merely on academic standing, but on character, leadership and evidence of the ideals for which the Virginia Military Institute has always stood.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Provincial Copper Coinage of George III

By HARWOOD FROST, Chicago, Ill.

(Paper read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Chicago, Ill., August 26 to 31, 1933.)

The municipal and tradesmen's token coins issued in England during the period from 1790 to 1798, generally referred to as the Provincial Copper Coinage, offer an evidence of the deplorable condition of the British national coinage of that period; also, they constitute a valuable record of the contemporary arts and sciences, while their profusion of number and variety is a reminder of a peculiar wave of numismatic frenzy that swept over England in the years 1793 to 1797.

The causes assigned for the origin of these coins are various and numerous, but the real underlying cause may be traced to the inconveniences experienced by traders, owing to the corruption of the national coinage. The reason for their vast quantity, however, and for the multiplicity of their variety may be attributed partly to the passion, which seems to be inherent in the British character, for the collecting of curios, and partly to the profits that could be gained from a form of private coinage that, for a time, was not expressly prohibited by the defective coining laws of the kingdom. I would like to consider, first, an outline history of their origin; then something about the historic interest of the pieces that led to their extensive issue, and the collecting mania that created the many varieties, which, in turn, led to the revision of the coinage laws and to the establishment of an improved national coinage in 1797.

Up to the year 1672 the authorized coinage of England consisted of gold and silver only, the smallest coin being the silver penny; but there was in circulation a quantity of small brass and copper tokens, or "shop bills," as they were called, which were issued by taverns and tippling houses to provide their customers with small change. The number of these pieces grew to such large proportions that they became a serious problem to the authorities, and in order to discourage the traffic the Government was forced to provide a legalized small coinage. So in 1672 it issued copper halfpennies and farthings, which temporarily put an end to the private issues.

But for a considerable time previous to this issue in England pieces of both of these denominations had been issued in Ireland by private coiners who had purchased a royal license for coining. These private coiners issued large quantities of roughly made pieces of debased metal, which were known as Galley Halfpence, Butchers' Halfpence, Black Dogs, St. Patrick's Rops, and by various other epithets. These pieces also got into circulation in England, and after the issue of the tavern tokens had been stopped the Irish halfpennies and farthings flooded the country and greatly depreciated the value of the silver currency, as well as the legalized copper coins of 1672. Then, in order to check the circulation of this debased money, the Government tried the expedient of granting an exclusive patent right for the coining of halfpennies, and of punishing their depreciation by making the person who held the patent right give security that he would, on demand, redeem his copper coins in gold or silver. Under these restrictions the first patent right was granted to a Mr. Knox, in 1690, and he began to coin halfpennies; but he failed to make good on his security and the patent was transferred to a Mr. Moor. This man soon found that he was called upon to make good in silver and gold not only his own copper coins but also an immense quantity of counterfeits that were put into circulation. So Mr. Moor took his loss as gracefully as possible and abandoned his patent rights, and the country was immediately flooded with the counterfeit pieces, which were practically the only copper coins circulated in England and Ireland from 1690 to 1724.

Then a Mr. Wood obtained a patent to coin £180,000 worth of copper for use in Ireland, but he so abused his rights by coining whole shiploads of copper, which he put into circulation in exchange for gold, that he was forced to give up his work and to get out of the country. The fact seems to be that this patent was a piece of political trickery, and was used for private graft under the pretense of assisting the retail vendors of commodities with small change and of promoting the general purposes of trade.

Under the protection of the royal patent, those early political grafters gypped the public of large amounts of money, with the result that the people rose up in rebellion, and on September 5, 1723, the Parliament of Ireland adopted a resolution which read, in part: "That the importing and uttering of copper halfpence and farthings, by virtue of Wood's patent, would be prejudicial to the revenue, destructive of trade, and of a dangerous consequence to the rights of the subject; that the state of the nation had been misrepresented to the King in order to obtain said patent; that the halfpence wanted weight, and that if the terms of the said patent had been complied with there would have been a loss to the nation of 150 per cent.; that it always had been prejudicial to the kingdom to grant the power of coinage to private persons, and would at all times be attended with dangerous consequences."

For a time thereafter there was no official coinage of copper money in England or Ireland; both countries were flooded with counterfeits of various degrees of baseness, and it was the lack and the need of small pieces that had a real intrinsic value that brought about the issue of the private halfpenny tokens. It must be remembered, first, that the modern system of "use value" of monetary tokens developed by our present-day gold and silver standards was not then in operation, and coin, whether of gold, silver or copper, represented intrinsic value in the weight of the metal used; and, second, that the wages of laborers were low and were paid largely in small copper coin. It appears that the laborers of the Paris Mining Company, a large mine in the Island of Anglesea, raised objections to the payment of their wages in the heterogeneous and debased copper coins then generally diffused over the country, and the directors decided to issue halfpennies of their own with which to pay their employees. These pieces were made of full equal value in copper and were readily accepted by the employees and at once met with a general circulation. They were put out by their makers ostensibly as medals, intended to perpetuate the memory of a company that had revived a branch of industry and commerce that had been largely neglected since the time of the Romans, and they were at first looked upon with some admiration for their design as such. But while this point of view was steadily and strongly promoted by the company issuing the tokens, the fact of their general circulation as money showed that the company had another object in view, which was quickly seized upon by others as a good scheme to overcome the troubles caused by the debased money in general circulation, and soon they were making tokens of their own.

These tokens served the purpose of a commodity money, as they not only passed current for a halfpenny, but they possessed the full standard value of a halfpenny worth of copper; and so, in principle, they served the purpose of a copper coinage, which was much needed at the time. They received the quiet sanction of the Government, in spite of the fact that instead of the portrait of His Majesty George III being shown, there appeared the portraits of merchants, mechanics, manufacturers and tradesmen, all of which was good advertising in that it spread the fame of these makers of the tokens to the farthest parts of the country and bid fair to pass it on to a more remote posterity.

Then it seems that a new problem arose from stamping the tokens with their values, and the permanence of the material of which they were made introduced into the minds of their makers a solution of that legal and financial problem. Although the coining laws of the time were defective in many ways, there was one statute which read: "Persons counterfeiting copper halfpence or farthings, with their abettors; or buying, selling, receiving, or putting off, any counterfeit money, shall be guilty of a signal felony." So these issuing companies and individuals realized that they were punishable under this statute if their halfpenny tokens should be officially regarded as counterfeits; but they knew at the same time that it was in the name of the piece that lay the greatest objection, as the tokens were not otherwise like any official coin. They also knew that no one had ever, up to that time, thought of framing promissory notes on any substance more permanent or solid than paper, and they realized that the flimsy materials of which promissory notes were made might, with great advantage, be changed for one of more substantial form and intrinsic value, so they seized the opportunity and literally became the coiners of notes; and as these notes certainly exceeded those of many of the country banks in both durability and real

worth, they were readily accepted. When this idea took root, the coining of the promissory-note tokens spread to all parts of the country and to all classes of trade and industry.

The earlier pieces were made, as I have said, of pure copper; but later, through the avarice of some of the makers, the materials were debased until they got down to metals composed of the dross, filings and sweepings of the various mills and factories. These, although perhaps of more actual value than paper, were certainly not of the value that a halfpenny ought to be. Some of them were so thin that it is said that a pound of metal of about the value of five and a half pence—about 11 cents—was made to produce from 70 to 80 coins, showing a profit of from 750 to 800 per cent. in their manufacture, so the private coining business, if considered merely as a speculation, was a fairly profitable one.

This profitable business extended from the manufacturers and tradesmen to the municipalities, until practically every large town in England was coining its own promissory notes, which, of course, never were intended to be redeemed in gold or silver. The vast quantity of these municipal and tradesmen's tokens that got into circulation led to the revision of the coinage laws and to the national coinage of copper which commenced with the penny and twopenny pieces of 1797. In that year a contract was made with Matthew Boulton, who was a partner of James Watt in the development of the steam engine, for coining 500 tons of copper into penny and twopenny pieces, and the success of Boulton and Watt in the execution of this contract revolutionized the methods of coining money. These two pieces have a special historical interest from the fact that they were stamped by a new type of machinery made practical just at that time by the inventions of James Watt in the application of steam, and they were the first coins ever made by machinery operated by steam power. The dies were made by a German artist named Kughler, and the inscription was sunk into the border with a view to long preservation, a design that does not appear to any extent in any other coinage.

Now let us go back in the story to the historical interest of the coins which brought about the peculiar numismatic craze that started in 1793, rose to a national mania in 1794, and died out during 1797 and 1798. The fact that the provincial coins served the purpose of producing a new national coinage gave them an importance which may, perhaps, be sufficient excuse for their existence; but in a way, this is secondary to the historical importance of the coins that led to the feverish desire for collecting them, and which was the incentive that produced their vast quantity and multiplicity of varieties.

It is generally conceded that history is a useful and interesting study, but to be well acquainted with the realities of history it is necessary that we have lasting and authentic records of the events of remote ages and those of later times, and of the great characters of every age and nation. It is unnecessary to mention here how much history has profited by the coins and medals of Greece and Rome, and how much confidence is to be placed upon these sacred relics of antiquity, for it is only on this money that we find representations of divinities, temples and public buildings of which not a fragment now remains. The provincial coins of England may well be compared with these Greek and Roman coins, for they have given us a most extensive record of buildings, individuals, manufacturing processes, and public improvements of their period, faithfully preserved in durable copper, which cannot help but be of service to the future historian. They bear authentic representations of many important structures; and they record the manners and customs of their age; political, historical and biographical memoirs; national sentiments and inclinations; habits of dress, conditions of commerce, trade and manufacture, and of the arts and sciences. They show how trades were carried on; the forms of instruments, tools and utensils used, and the peculiarities of the industries of the various towns and districts; they show armorial bearings, emblems of trades and professions, and they also give evidence of the human trait of vanity in showing the portraits of unknown and insignificant persons, heraldic insignia of private places and individuals, and uninteresting occurrences in their private affairs, just as vanity and flattery of the individual were evidenced in some of the coinages of the Greeks and Romans. On the early Skidmore series are shown the old churches and the ancient gates of London, beautifully

and accurately engraved. On one is the beautiful chapel of St. Paul, in Covent Garden, the work of the famous architect, Inigo Jones, which was later destroyed by fire; and on another is the Cathedral of St. Paul's as it was before its destruction in the great fire of 1666. On others the architecture of buildings that no longer exist has been thus preserved from oblivion.

The tokens may very properly be divided into three classes: Those that show buildings and portraits; those that may be termed historical; and those that relate to commerce, manufacture and public improvements. Among the historical coins may be mentioned the Coventry Halfpenny, illustrating the remarkable incident of Lady Godiva, naked, riding on horseback through the streets to free the people from the payment of excessive taxes. This was a very popular piece at the time of issue and it is today one of the most popular of the entire series. On one is the grateful inscription: "To the Illustrious Duke of Beaufort, the Friend of Mankind and His Worthy Tenants, Who Reduced the Price of Their Wheat to Nine Shillings Per Bushel, A. D. 1795"; and on another is given the variations in the price of bread in 1795 and 1796. Then there is the "Mail-Coach Halfpenny," inscribed as a tribute of gratitude to I. Palmer for the benefit derived from his mail coaches, which shows a picture of the new coach drawn by four horses; and the so-called "Bayers' Halfpenny" of 1794, which shows on the obverse a sheaf of wheat, and on the reverse an inscription, "To Lessen the Slavery of Sunday Baking, and Provide for the Public Wants, an Act Was Passed Anno Domini, 1794." There are other events recorded of even more general historical importance to the British nation, such as the Kentish men meeting William the Conqueror; the victory of Earl St. Vincent over the Spaniards on the memorable 14th of February, and the portrait of Earl Howe, with the inscription: "The Glorious First of June," which was the date of Earl Howe's victory over the French fleet. This was an anonymous halfpenny, showing Earl Howe in a cocked hat, which was an error in tact on the part of the artists, as it was said that the ancients never ornamented the heads of their heroes with anything but a crown of laurel, and it was claimed that in this case a similar ornamentation of Earl Howe might very properly have been adopted, so this piece became unpopular and was refused by many tradesmen. On the Spence series may be traced the Republican policies of the enemies of the Government; and some of the pieces bear the figures of a Scotchman, a Turk, a Spaniard, and an Indian. Others show portraits of great men and women; Kings Alfred, Edward IV, William III, and Queen Elizabeth; Cardinal Wolsey and the Duke of Lancaster; Admiral Howe and General George Washington—which was not a popular piece at the time; Shakespeare, Handel and David Garrick; Ben Johnson and Sir Isaac Newton, and a host of others.

Those that relate to manufacture, commerce and public improvements bear the figures of looms, plows, coaches, ships and barges, and appropriate emblems of the trades of the municipalities of which they are memorials. Canal navigation was at that time being developed in England to facilitate commerce, and to celebrate this improvement are the pieces of Basingstoke and Stortford. On some are represented the extensive iron works of Carnarvon and those of Wilkinson; on others are the Cloth Hall of Leeds, the Glasshouse of Bistol, the paper mill of Padsole, and the iron bridges of Coalbrook-dale and Waeremouth. The halfpenny of Coalbrook-dale is specially interesting, as it shows a view of the iron bridge, which was a stupendous piece of architecture for the time, with a barge sailing under the bridge and the inscription, "Erected Anno 1779, Span 100 Feet"; and on the reverse a view of the inclined plane at Katley, which was used to draw up empty wagons by using the full wagons on the down grade. There is another interesting halfpenny in this classification, that of Macclesfield, of 1790, one of the earliest of the issues, which shows on the obverse a profile of Charles Roe in a bob wig, full of curls, and on the reverse a female figure, designed to represent Industry, seated on a wheel and holding some part of the machinery. This piece became unpopular on account of its presenting a metallic bust in a large wig, which was not according to custom, and in certain districts of England it was refused by shopkeepers with the remark: "We never take a WIG halfpenny."

The first of the halfpennies that appeared was that of Anglesea, followed by that of Mr. Wilkinson, the ironmaster; and these were soon followed by

the Lancaster and Macclesfield pieces. The beauty of design and the historical interest of these early halfpennies were not so much considered as was their usefulness as media of exchange, and for a time their circulation was confined to the particular districts where they were issued. In the course of circulation, however, many found their way to the metropolis and to other parts of the country, and these gave the idea to other persons of having similar halfpennies made for their own use. The presses of Birmingham and London were put into action turning out these private coinages, and the number soon became so great that some persons who had a taste for the medallie art began to collect them. The infatuation extended and it became a common custom for people, when buying anything, to demand in change as many and as great a variety of the curious coins as were to be had. But when the first transports of curiosity had subsided and the rage after novelty had been diverted by other things the circulation of the pieces, and especially of those of the more debased metals, became more restricted, and their currency value sank so low that the Government issued an order to suppress them. But, notwithstanding this order of the legislature, the private tokens of full intrinsic value that were still circulated in various parts of the country were preferred by the people to the legal halfpennies; and in Wales, even as late as the autumn of 1796, the Anglesea halfpennies and a few others of equal weight and value had totally supplanted the legal copper currency of the kingdom.

As a consequence of this Government order to discontinue their use the coins now became more desirable to the collectors and dealers began to establish their regular sale. The dealers were entirely unorganized and were very jealous of each other, so that there were great variations in prices, which ranged in proportion to the rarity of the coins, from the most common, which sold for a penny, to the scarcest, at five shillings; but the values were constantly fluctuating.

The enthusiasm for this collecting reached its highest point in the latter part of the year 1794. Then it began to abate, and those persons who had collected the halfpennies merely on account of their novelty had now exhausted their ardor and had abandoned their hopes or intentions of making complete sets. The later collectors were more determined to make complete sets, and the coin dealers established more steady prices. A catalogue of the earlier issued coins had been published, listing several hundred varieties; but so great was the desire of these collectors to complete their sets that a new list was found necessary, which was published toward the close of 1794. This list was issued by Mr. Spence and was arranged in alphabetical order, with an appendix chiefly listing Spence's own issues. Then another dealer, a Mr. Hammond, to a certain extent in retaliation, published a new and improved catalogue at the beginning of 1796. A series of engravings showing most of the varieties had been published in 1795; and with these catalogues and illustrations, collectors now began to think more seriously of the nature of their numismatic pursuit. The rage for private coining had begun to fall off, and ingenuity of design and beauty of execution became necessary recommendations for those that were now issued. The estimates of their values became more fixed, and the dealers became more numerous. There was still a difficulty in acquiring some of the coins that were particularly scarce, either by reason of the smallness of the issue or through hoarding by the makers; and to get around this difficulty some of the principal collectors employed artists to make private coins for themselves, which they refused to sell, but retained for exchange for others that were rare, pledging their honor to maintain their original scarcity.

In the course of the year 1796 the greater part of the more persistent collectors had nearly completed their collections, and purchased only such rare pieces as occasionally appeared; and both the coin dealers and the makers of the private coins saw with some reluctance the signs of declining trade. The avarice of some of the larger dealers then began to show itself in various schemes to sustain their trade by imposing on the collectors, the first attempt being the plain counterfeiting of those pieces that were most scarce and those that had the most indisputable value as media of exchange. The scarcity of the former and the multiplicity of the latter facilitated the fraud, and the combinations of dates and the great diversity of inscriptions on the edges of the coins offered the opportunity of creating a much greater variety. The collectors became the dupes of the avarice of the dealers, and

from the collecting of halfpennies that might properly have been estimated as historically interesting medals, and which were well executed, and from those inscribed with the names of their makers and were in reality promissory notes, payable on demand, they proceeded to amass a superfluity of nondescripts that were ingeniously put on the market by the dealers as rarities. These dealers determined to take full advantage of the desire of the collectors to make new acquisitions and to complete their collections, and many pieces appeared that could be purchased only at exorbitant prices. The prices were maintained by the small number of coins put on the market at a time, and in some cases their rarity was established by the breaking of the dies, and then, of course, perfect impressions commanded even higher prices. Sometimes one of the dies was retained intact, and this die served as the obverse or reverse to the reverse or obverse of another piece, which occasioned a still greater multiplicity of variety, and the cabinets of collectors were at once inundated with an heterogeneous accumulation of coins whose obverses and reverses had no relation to each other.

The makers of these fraudulent pieces had three different ends in view: First, as many persons who were desirous of making complete collections were not able or willing to give the prices demanded for the scarcer pieces, they would put the obverse of a scarce coin against the reverse of one more common; and the reverse of the same scarce coin against another obverse, and were thus able to give an impression of the scarce coin on two different pieces, at a reduced price. In the second place, they would give a perfect obverse of a coin whose reverse was defective, by making use of a patched or mutilated die; and in the third place, they derived a profitable trade from the multiplicity of obverses and reverses in general, as a little calculation will show that twenty-eight different coins could be and were made from just seven dies. The collectors themselves were largely to blame as accessories to this form of fraud, as the mania for accumulating so powerfully influenced their minds, and the glitter of the new impressions so captivated their attention, that they spared no expense in the delusive idea of completing their collections. The dealer, Spence, who had written and published a number of political pamphlets criticizing the conduct of the Government and pleading for public justice and public honesty, produced an immense number of dies, which he interchanged almost beyond the power of calculation. Many of his pieces lacked both taste in design and care in execution, and were struck on the basest copper. Skidmore was another dealer to practice the fraud extensively, but he had a little claim to pardon on account of the beautiful series of London views he had originally put out; but of Spence it may be said that he alone did more harm to this coinage than all the other coiners and dealers together.

This interchanging of the dies and the apparently unending multiplicity of the coins changed the nature of the pursuit of collecting, as the collectors began to realize the imposition that had been practiced upon them and saw that any attempt to complete their collections would be useless, and so, about the beginning of 1797 a considerable change took place. The collecting of the halfpennies became more restricted and systematized, several large collections were broken up and sold, many of the crooked dealers were forced out of business, while Spence received proper punishment for his dishonesty and became a bankrupt, and those few dealers who remained became more conscientious in maintaining their reputations. After that time fewer of the halfpennies were issued, and it is a pleasing reflection for the numismatist and the medallist that these final issues were well executed and that the improvement in their design has made their collecting worth while.

And now, just a word regarding some of the issues in particular. Among those most notable for beauty of designs and excellence of execution are the mintages of Bath, Birmingham, Coventry, Dover, Dundee, Hackney, Penryn, Swansea and York, with some of London and a few other places. The portraits on some of these deserve much praise. The medals of Bath, which were the work of the artist Kempson, are especially distinguished for the historic importance of the scenes and figures represented, the appropriate devices, and their generally excellent execution. Those of Coventry, also the work of Kempson, command admiration for their bold and beautiful elevations, their minute and accurate detail, and their uniform beauty, which render them superior to any other modern coins and equal

to any of the ancient. Those of Dundee are notable for their variety of well-executed designs; those of Hackney and Penryn are remarkable for fine workmanship and gracefulness. Other pieces are notable for their ingenuity of design, such as those of Amersham, Dudley, Gloucester, Montrose, Ipswich, Spalding, Stortford and Yarmouth. The Gloucester halfpenny shows a view of the historic entrance gate of the city, and the Stortford halfpenny traces the course of the canal. There is one showing an emblematic map of France and comparing in ironical terms the slavery of English labor with the liberty of the French, and one gives the tune of "God Save the King" in musical notes. In the series is represented the work of all the principal designers and die-cutters of the time; the majestic excellence of Kempson, the elegance of Milton, the massive strength of Hancock; also the insignificance of James, who was employed in producing the great profusion of Spence's nondescripts, and the imperfections of Jacobs, who was principally engaged in fabricating the unpolished medals of Skidmore.

And so, while these municipal and tradesmen's tokens generally, have not the merit of great value as coins, the many reputable varieties have some considerable value as medals, growing out of the desire of their producers for something more than the mere profit to be made from their circulation; that is, the love of fame, the desire for notoriety, or perhaps, just publicity for their business or their city, which led many of them to oblige the world with their portraits and the arms of their illustrious families, or a view of their shops or their manufacturing processes, by which the cheapest or the best hats, candles, soaps, linens, clothes, etc., in the world, were made, or some other illustration that in our present day shows the state of that art or industry before the days of steam and electricity.

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The Jubilee Year

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It was the custom among the ancient Jews to set aside each fiftieth year as a particular time in which to render thanks to God for His gifts, for the Book of Leviticus commanded "Thou shalt sanctify the fiftieth year, and shalt proclaim remission to all the inhabitants of thy land: for it is the year of jubilee." During this year property returned to its former owners, the impoverished were cared for and bondsmen received their freedom. These provisions tended to keep possessions from growing in magnitude and to create equality among the classes.

While it is usually admitted that the word "jubilee" is derived from the Hebrew word "jobel," meaning the ram's horn, which was used for proclaiming the jubilee, some authorities insist that it receives its derivation from the Latin word "jubilo," meaning to shout, thus expressing rejoicing.

Among the ancient Irish, during the Aonach or time of the great fairs, general jubilee was proclaimed and the debtor must rid his mind of debt memories.

The first Christian Jubilee of which we have record was inaugurated by Pope Boniface VIII on the feast of Sts. Peter and Paul in the year 1300. During the first months of the year he had noticed a great increase in the number of pilgrims in the city of Rome. An investigation revealed that it had been customary back in the time of the Roman emperors to celebrate the opening of a century with great pomp and splendor. A Savoyard noble aged 107 years claimed to have visited the city back in 1200 with his father in order to receive a traditional blessing. Therefore, the Pope issued the Bull "Antiquorum," which sanctioned a jubilee. A plenary indulgence was granted to all those who visited certain basilicas of Rome and made a confession of their sins. It has been estimated that there were present 200,000 pilgrims each day in the city from all over Europe and parts of Asia. This is truly remarkable when one but realizes the difficulty of transportation in the Middle Ages. Grain and other provisions had to be brought from Sicily to supply the heavy demand. The Leonine Wall was breached in order to allow freedom of movement in the city. Of the kings and princes, however, only the son of the King of Naples came to pay his respects to the Vicar of

Christ, for there was a bitter contention existing over the powers of Church and State. The second crown of the papal tiara, indicative of the temporal power, is said to have been added by Boniface at this time. From the balcony of Cassetta, which is still to be seen in the Cathedral of St. John Lateran, the Pope pleaded for the peace of Europe and the recovery of the Holy Lands, and finally bestowed his blessing on the multitudes, "urbi et orbi." Dante is said to have been present, since he mentions this Jubilee in his "Divine Comedy."

Although it had been intended that a jubilee should occur only at the beginning of a century, St. Bridget of Sweden and the poet Petrarch, along with others, influenced Clement VI, who resided at Avignon, to send Cardinal Caetani as his legate to Rome to open the Jubilee of 1350.

To strengthen the spiritual unity of the Church during the "Schism of the West," Urban VI proclaimed a Jubilee for 1390 and proposed that one be held every thirty-three years, this being the duration of Christ's sojourn on earth and the reckoned period of a human generation. Due to his death, it was celebrated by Boniface IX.

In 1400 Boniface IX announced a Holy Year, but omitted the solemn publication of the Bull. The crowds were enormous in spite of the efforts of the antipopes to prevent their coming to Rome. Wenceslaus, King of Bohemia, journeyed thither to implore pardon for his sins and for the martyrdom inflicted on St. John Nepomucene.

Martin V held a Jubilee in 1423. This was the time that the first Jubilee medal was struck. It depicted on the reverse side a door with the motto "IVSTI INTRABVNT PER EVM" (The just shall enter through it.)



Reverses of medals depicting the opening and closing of the Holy Door. The first, issued for Gregory XIII, in 1575, is the work of the great Federico Parmese; the inscription reads, "DOMVSDEIET PORTA COELI" (The house of God and gate of Heaven). The second, issued by Benedict XIV, in 1750, is by one of the Hamerani; the inscription reads "ET CLAUSIT" (And he closed it).

But it was at the next Jubilee, the one celebrated by Nicholas V in 1450, that coins were issued to commemorate the event. The size of a giulio, they bear the figures of Sts. Peter and Paul standing, with the inscription "ANNO IVBILEI" (In the year of the Jubilee.) Such crowds had arrived in Rome on the first day that a panic ensued when one of the supports of the bridge of St. Angelo gave way. Two hundred people were trampled to death in that dreadful calamity. This was not without its good results, however, for roads were widened, hospitals founded, and confraternities organized to care for the sick.

Sixtus IV ordained that a jubilee be celebrated every twenty-five years. This has been the custom down to the present time. The Jubilee of 1475 had a large attendance, notwithstanding the fact that a plague raged throughout Europe.

Alexander VI is accredited with originating the ceremonies connected with opening and closing the Porta Santa. Search was made for an old door which, according to tradition, had been opened by Boniface IX in 1400, but it was not to be found. A special door was therefore installed for the Jubilee of 1500.

Not as many pilgrims as usual attended the Jubilee of 1525, held by Clement VII, due to the victory of the Reformation in Germany and the

northern states of Europe. This year an alliance was formed among the Christian Princes against the Turks.

Paul III proclaimed the Jubilee of 1550, but he died. His successor, Julius III, opened the Jubilee on the feast of Sts. Peter and Paul. The notables present included St. Philip Neri, St. Ignatius Loyola, St. Francis Borgia, Michelangelo Buonarroti and Giorgio Vasari.

It was necessary for Gregory XIII to establish a vast granary in the ancient Baths of Diocletian to provide food for the multitude attending the Jubilee of 1575. Among the pilgrims were St. Charles Borromeo, and Torquato Tasso, author of "Jerusalem Delivered."

Clement VIII was 70 years of age at the time of the Jubilee of 1600, and to expiate the faults of these years he made the heroic resolution to pay a corresponding number of visits to each of the four basilicas. Barefooted, he joined the procession. Every Wednesday and Saturday he fasted on bread and water and every Sunday night might be seen mounting on his knees the Scala Santa. God visibly blessed the zeal of this Pontiff, for the Jubilee has come down to us as the greatest ever celebrated. Many heretics who came out of curiosity were moved by the piety and charity with which the Jubilee was celebrated. Duke Frederick of Wittenberg and Stephen Calvin, a relative of the leader of the sect which bears his name, were among the more than four hundred converts. The first mezzoscuolo to be coined in Rome was issued for the occasion, as were the first quattrini to be made of pure copper.

Ladislaus, King of Sweden, came to the Jubilee of 1625, held by Urban VIII, in order to inspect St. Peter's, which reached its completion only three years later.



Scuolo of Clement X issued for the Jubilee of 1675. The obverse has the arms of the Altieri family. The reverse depicts a number of pilgrims attended by guides about to enter the Holy Door; the inscription reads, "DILIGIT DOMINVS PORTAS SION" (The Lord hath loved the gates of Sion).

Not even war between France and Spain impeded the concourse of pilgrims that attended the Jubilee of 1650, held by Innocent X.

Elaborate preparations were made by Clement X for the Jubilee of 1675. To this we owe the ten angels of Carrara marble that adorn the bridge of St. Angelo and the two massive fountains that stand in St. Peter's square.

The throngs were so enormous at the Jubilee of 1700 that it was necessary to continue the distribution of communion until evening. Mary Casimir, the widow of John Sobieski, King of Poland, went to St. Peter's barefooted. Innocent XII opened the Porta Santa, but it was Clement XI who closed it. Both these Popes coined money to commemorate the Jubilee; so did Cardinal Spinola, the Camerlengo, during the Sede Vacante.

During the Jubilee of 1725 Benedict XIII confirmed the Duke of Dietrichstein, who had journeyed to Rome to be converted from Lutheranism.

During the Jubilee of 1750 Benedict XIV restored the titular churches of the Cardinals. He caused the Stations of the Cross to be erected in the Coliseum and missions to be preached in the public squares.

Pius VI did not issue coins to commemorate the Jubilee of 1775. During the year he made an effort to drain the Pontine Marshes, which was not completed until Mussolini's time.

At the beginning of 1800 the Papal throne stood vacant. Due to the disturbances caused by the Napoleonic Wars, the consistory was held on the remote Island of St. George, in the Venetian Lagoon, where Pius VII was elected. He was unable to hold the Jubilee.

The proclamation of the Jubilee of 1825 by Leo XII aroused great feeling—sectarians cried out against it, Protestant Germany was hostile, England sneered, Austria was cold, Naples saw no need for it, Spain was mute, and France remained lukewarm without showing any sign of activity. At Rome many of the tourists groaned against the closing of the places of amusement, especially the Carnival. To all this the Pope replied: "Let them say what they will, we shall have the Jubilee." The Basilica of St. Paul having burnt down in 1823, he substituted for it the Basilica of St. Mary in Trastevere, as had been done in previous Holy Years when the frequent inundations of the Tiber made access of St. Paul's impossible. In spite of the difficulties of the journey and the embarrassments raised by governments, 386,000 pilgrims visited Rome. They were profoundly impressed by what they saw, and the various ambassadors accredited to the Papal States mentioned in their reports the wonderful effect made on the populace of Rome by the Jubilee. The Holy Father appeared frequently in public to give his benediction. Every day of the Jubilee he sat with twelve poor men at his table and often served them himself. To gain the indulgence and to serve as an example, he made the round of the Basilicas accompanied by twelve cardinals, seventy-two pilgrims of every country, and the Noble Guard. On



Reverses of medals issued for the regular Jubilee of 1925 and the extraordinary one of 1929 held by Pius XI; they are the work of Mistruzzi. The first depicts six newly-canonized saints kneeling on the clouds with the Holy Ghost above them and a Holy Door below; the inscription reads, "GENS SANCTA" (A holy people). The second depicts a chalice with a Host above it in front of St. John Lateran and St. Peter's; the dates MDCCCLXXXIX—MCMXXIX refer to the Pope's golden sacerdotal Jubilee, and the inscription "PACE CHRISTI ITALIAE REDDITA" (When the peace of Christ returned to Italy) refers to the Lateran Treaty.

Holy Thursday he washed the feet of thirteen poor priests of that many countries. Besides, he went through the streets of Rome with bare feet and penitential clothes visiting the churches, shrines, hospitals, and consecrated places of the Eternal City.

Pius IX could hold no jubilee in 1850 because he was forced to flee to Gaeta during the Revolution of 1849.

In 1875 Pius IX was again disappointed in not holding a jubilee, due to the recent seizing of the Patrimony of St. Peter. As he did not wish to deprive the world of the benefits of the Jubilee, he granted indulgences to all in Rome or elsewhere who fulfilled the stipulated acts of piety.

Not a single accident occurred to mar the opening of the Jubilee of 1900 in spite of the crowds; this is a remarkable fact in our modern times. The scholarly Pontiff, Leo XIII, issued a Bull which is a model of eloquence. Some of the words from it were engraved on the Jubilee hammer: "Rome, then, invites you lovingly to her bosom, O beloved children, wherever you may be, who are able to visit her." In America it was quite popular for large confraternities and societies to go from church to church in the cities to make the required number of visits for gaining the indulgence.

In addition to regular jubilees there have been a number of extraordinary ones. Jubilees have been proclaimed, for instance, on such occasions as the convening of the Vatican Council, the proclamation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, and the anniversary of other great events.

The Golden Jubilee of Pius IX's consecration as a bishop was observed in 1877. A law termed the "Clerical Abuses Act" had been enacted by the Italian Government, hoping to mar or curtail its success. But it was soon discovered that the effect of the measure would be to deprive the country of the immense profits to be realized from the entertainment of and traffic with the visitors. Thus, the discontent of the hotel keepers and tradesmen of Rome overcame the measures of repression. This Jubilee, however, lacked much of the splendor of former occasions.

When the Golden Jubilee of Leo XIII's priesthood occurred, in 1888, he issued his Encyclical on Human Liberty, which resulted in the emancipation of the slaves in Brazil. In addition to this, the Kings of Portugal and Belgium and the Queens of England and Spain promised that they would do everything in their power to have slavery abolished in their possessions. The Pope revived the once-glorious Order of the Knights of Malta, with all the Catholic sovereigns of Europe as members; the Prince of Wales and the Czar of Russia through dispensation were permitted to wear its insignia.

Pius XI, now gloriously reigning, held a regular Jubilee in 1925. In May of that year occurred the canonization of six saints. They were: St. Theresa of the Child Jesus, Carmelite nun, better known as "The Little Flower"; St. Marie Madeleine Postel, foundress of the Sisters of the Christian Schools; St. Peter Canisius, S. J., preacher, conciliator, and bulwark of



Medal issued for the Jubilee of 1933, held by Pius XI; it is the work of Mistruzzi. The obverse has a bust of the Pope. The reverse depicts the Holy Door open with two angels bearing a cross aloft; the inscription reads "ANN(O) S(AN)C(TI)S REDEMPTIONIS. MCMXXXIII—IV. ROMA." (In the year of holy redemption. 1933-34. Rome.)

the Faith in the Counter Reformation; St. Jean Eudes, missionary, founder of the Society of Jesus and Mary and the Congregation of Our Lady of Charity; St. Madeleine Sophie Barat, foundress of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus; and St. Jean Baptiste Vianney, the Cure d'Ars, model for parochial clergy, sought by thousands as a spiritual adviser. The Jesuit martyrs of North American were beautified at that time. Despite the availability of electricity, the great dome of St. Peter's was illuminated by giant candles and great oil lamps, which produced an effect of weird beauty as the flames and smoke wavered in the wind.

The Golden Jubilee of Pope Pius XI's priesthood was celebrated in 1929. It was a very happy occasion, due to the signing of the Lateran Treaty which brought about a reconciliation of the Church and the Italian State. By it the Pope received the territory now known as Vatican City State over which he rules with all the powers of an absolute sovereign.

In the Bull proclaiming an extraordinary Holy Year beginning on Easter Sunday in 1933 and ending on Easter Sunday in 1934 he recommended the Jubilee as a cure for the evils afflicting modern society; he exhorted all peoples to a better course of life; and he pointed out that the prosperity of nations is guided by moral law. It is the nineteenth centenary of Christ's redemption of mankind.

The ceremonies surrounding the celebration of a Jubilee are both beautiful and solemn. For a regular Jubilee, the Bull proclaiming it is publicly read by the Papal Abbreviator di Curia in the portico of St. Peter's on Ascension Day after having received it from the hands of the Holy Father in the Vatican. At this time the bells of Rome's 350 churches peel forth the joyful tidings to the world. The Pontifical Precursor then carries the Bull to the other major basilicas, where it is solemnly read and affixed to the portals. A second proclamation is made on the fourth Sunday in Advent by the Prelate Auditors of the Rote. During this rather long interval, however, arrangements proceed apace for the reception of pilgrims; the clergy of Rome have spiritual retreats, and the three Cardinal Legates who are to open the three other Holy Doors are appointed. Finally, the Porta Santa is knocked apart by workmen and put together again with a light coating of plaster; here the contents of the door, consisting of medals, rosaries, parchments, etc., which were deposited in it at the close of the last Jubilee, are examined and verified.

On Christmas Eve the Pope kneels at the foot of the altar in the Sistine Chapel and intones the "Veni Creator" (Come, O Creator), which is the signal for the grand procession to the portico of Charlemagne. He is carried there in the sedia gestatoria with the sound of Rome's joy bells echoing in his ears. Ascending his throne, he proceeds to read the opening collect of the ceremony. After this the Cardinal Penitentiary proffers the symbolic golden hammer to him. The Pope strikes the Porta Santa on the black marble cross which is embedded in its center, meantime singing the versical "Aperite mihi portas iustitiae" (Open unto me the portals of justice). The choir replies, "Ingressus in ea confitebor Domino" (Entering in, I will confess to the Lord). At the second knock the Pontiff sings "Introibo in domum tuam Domine" (I will go into Thy house, O Lord). At the third and last knock, he sings "Aperite portas quoniam nobiscum Deus" (Open the portals, since God is with us). The door falls in, its pieces being gathered up by the people to save as relics. The Pope returns to his throne and recites the prayer "Actiones nostras" (Our actions), after which the six penitentiaries of the basilica wash the threshold and the sides of the doorway with sponges of holy water to the strains of the Psalm "Jubilare Deo" (Rejoice in God) set to Palestrina's music. The Pope then proceeds inside followed by prelates, each carrying a lighted candle. After solemn service the Pope assigns the religious confraternities of Rome their charge as custodians of the Holy Doors throughout the Jubilee Year. The Apostolic blessing and plenary indulgence is given from St. Peter's tomb. Finally, the Papal procession returns to the Vatican.

When the next Christmas Eve comes, after the first solemn vespers and the veneration of the sacred relics of the Passion, the Pope, preceded by the prelates, moves down the great basilica and out into the portico through the Porta Santa while the Psalm "Nisi Dominus aedificaverit domum" (Unless the Lord had built the house) is chanted. He blesses and incenses the bricks and mortars, and, putting on his tiara and girding himself with a white apron, he receives from the Cardinal Penitentiary the trowel with which he lays the first brick of the new wall. The Penitentiary in his turn lays a few bricks. Finally the choir sings the hymn "Coelestis Urbs Jerusalem" (The Heavenly City, Jerusalem), whose last notes are the signal that the Jubilee is ended.

A Spaniard who attended the Jubilee of 1423 kept a journal, still extant, in which he wrote that he believed the Holy Door dated back to the time of the Emperor Constantine the Great, who granted the right of sanctuary to those who sought refuge in the church. Subsequently the privilege was abused and the Pope ordered the door walled up, to be henceforth opened only on special occasions. It is very probable that this symbolism is closely connected with the expulsion of Adam and Eve from the Garden of Paradise, also with the gates of the kingdom of Heaven, of which St. Peter holds the keys.

During a Jubilee Year all indulgences are suspended except those granted in case of death, the Angelus indulgence, the indulgence granted to those visiting a church during the Forty Hours Devotion, the indulgence granted to those accompanying the Blessed Sacrament on sick calls, the indulgence granted to those visiting the Portiuncula church at Assisi, and the indulgence conferred by prelates in granting the Pontifical blessing.

Cinagli, in his monumental work on Papal coins, describes some three hundred different varieties, many of them beautiful examples of artistic merit. The Holy Door, either open or bricked up, was a favorite representation on them. Oftentimes they bore the holy napkin of St. Veronica which was brought to Rome by St. Helena, as it was displayed for public veneration during the Jubilee Year. The inscriptions are of particular interest. Some of them are: "ANNO REMISSIONIS" (In the year of remission); "ANNO PROPITIATIONIS" (in the year of propitiation); "ET PORTAE CAELI APERTAE SVNT" (And the gates of Heaven are open); "OSTIVM COELI APERTVM IN TERRIS" (The mouth of Heaven is open to the earth); "HAEC PORTA DOMINI" (This is the gate of the Lord); "THE-SAVRVS INFINITVS" (Infinite treasury); "HOMINIBVS VOLVNTATIS" (For men of good will); "QVI DILIGVNT NOMEN TVVM" (Who loveth His name); "QVI INGREDITVR SINE MACVLA" (Who entereth in without sin); "LAUDENT IN PORTIS OPERA EIVS" (At the doors, they praise His works); "PAX DEI CVSTODIAT CORDA VESTRA" (May the peace of God guard your hearts), and "CLAVIS FORIBVS VENIET ET DABIT PACEM" (When the doors are closed He will come and give peace).

It is difficult to estimate the number of medals issued in connection with jubilees. There are regular commemorative medals, souvenir medals for those attending the jubilee, medals issued by potentates, medals issued by the Cardinal Legatees, and a special medal to be conferred in the presence of the Pope to those distinguishing themselves in activities for the success of the Jubilee Year, particularly in the matter of organizing pilgrimages. On one medal we see the Pope on his throne hearing the Jubilee Bull read, with the inscription, "IVBILEI INDICTIO" (The proclaiming of the Jubilee); on another we see angels coming out of a door with trumpets to their mouths out of which come the words, "IVBILEI SAECVLARIS INDICTIO. IVBILATE DEO OMNIS TERRA." (The proclaiming of the Jubilee of the century. Rejoice in God, all ye earth); on another we see the Pope, surrounded by many attendants, breaking open the Holy Door, with the inscription, "IVSTIS PATET" (He opens to the just); on another we see a procession entering the Holy Door, with the inscription, "INTROITE PORTAS EIVS" (Enter His doors); on another we see a great crowd of pilgrims gathered together in St. Peter's Square, with the inscription, "PACATA EVROPA, NOVO SECVLO, FELICITER IVBILAT ECCLESIA" (The Church rejoices happily when Europe is at peace in the new century); on another we see pilgrims climbing the Santa Scala and four doors overshadowed by the Holy Ghost; and on another we see the Pope, surrounded by many attendants, cementing up the wall with the inscription, "RESERAVIT ET CLAVSIT" (He opened and closed it). Texts taken from the works of Virgil were popularly represented on medals of such rulers as the Emperor Leopold in commemorating Jubilees. Thus we find the inscription "MAGNVS AB INTEGRO SECLORVM NASCITVR ORDO" (A great order of ages arises anew) from the Fourth Eclogue of the Bucolicas; "AVREVS HANC VITAM IN TERRIS SATVRVS AGEBAT" (Golden Saturn passed this life on the earth), from the Second Book of the Georgics; and "CVIVS ET ANNIS ET GENERI FATVM INDVLGET QVEM NVMINA POSCVNT" (Whom both in years and race fate indulges, whom the Gods demand).

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ENGLISH COIN COLLECTION DISPLAYED AT YALE.

Specimens of English coins from the early Saxon kings down to the present time were put on exhibition at the Sterling Memorial Library, Yale University. The coins are silver, copper, bronze, and base metals, and number 500. Rev. William H. Owen, of New York, a member of the American Numismatic Association and associate curator of coins at Yale, explains the coins to visitors. The exhibition is of particular interest to persons of English birth or ancestry, as well as to students of English and American history.

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration.
C.—Central illustration on note.
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

RHODE ISLAND (Continued).

WESTERLY.

Hopkinton Bank.

(Incorporated 1850, at Hopkinton, R. I. Notes dated Westerly, R. I.).

- 1097. \$1. C., 1, lady's portrait each side. R., portrait of Franklin. L., portrait of Washington, 1 above.
- 1098. \$1. C., farm scene, 1 left. R., sea-coast view, 1 above. L., two Indians.
- 1099. \$1. Have no description.
- 1100. \$2. C., 2, figure each side. R. and L., man's portrait, 2 above.
- 1101. \$2. C., train passing under bridge. R., State arms, 2 above, TWO below. L., Liberty erect, TWO below.
- 1102. \$3. C., 3, lady each side. R., Vulcan. L., Washington, 3 above.
- 1103. \$3. C., drover on horseback and boy driving swine, State arms at right. R., locomotive, 3 above. L., 3 below.
- 1104. \$5. C., large V, allegorical figure and child. R., lady with basket, 5 above. L., eagle on U. S. shield, FIVE below.
- 1105. \$5. C., three men. R., portrait of Washington, 5, V, FIVE above. L., Liberty in large 5, FIVE below.
- 1106. \$10. C., Vulcan seated, X right. R., farmer, 10 above. L., TEN.
- 1107. \$10. C., four figures representing Liberty, Commerce, Agriculture and Mechanics, Ten, X, 10 on right. R., Indian maid, 10 above. L., TEN.
- 1108. \$20. C., eagle, XX each side. R., ship. L., lady seated, 20 above.
- 1109. \$50. C., man holding a restive horse. R. and L., figure, FIFTY above and below.
- 1110. \$100. C., wharf scene. R., portrait of Columbus. L., portrait of Harrison, ONE HUNDRED on 100 above.

Niantic Bank.

(Incorporated 1854. Changed to National Niantic Bank in 1865. Absorbed by the Industrial Trust Co. in 1904.)

- 1111. \$1. C., two Indians on horses, silver dollar on right. R., portrait of Webster, 1 above, ONE below. L., 1.
- 1112. \$2. C., drover and cattle. R., farmer, 2 above. L., figure of Agriculture, TWO on 2 above.
- 1113. \$3. C., allegorical representation of Commerce and Manufactures. R., 3, figure, rocks and lighthouse, III above. L., ship, THREE on 3 below.
- 1114. \$5. C., Indians and squaw in a canoe. R., farmer carrying basket of corn, 5 above. L., Indian queen seated, V above.
- 1115. \$10. C., Liberty and Justice reclining on right of shield, eagle and distant ship on left. R., girl standing on rocky shore, lighthouse and ship in background. L., 10 on X, sailor on right, lighthouse on left, 10 above.

1116. \$50. C., title, portrait of Clay below. R., Indian kneeling on a cliff, 50 above. L., three figures representing Commerce, Agriculture and Mechanics.

Phenix Bank.

(Incorporated 1818. Changed to Phenix National Bank in 1865. Absorbed by the Washington Trust Co. in 1892.)

1117. \$1. C., Ceres seated, distant train and canal view. R., squaw. L., portrait of Washington. 1 on four corners.
1118. \$1. C., spread eagle on anchor, small portrait of Jefferson on right, small portrait of Washington on left. R., portrait of Harrison. L., Ceres seated, ONE on 1 above, ONE below.
1119. \$2. C., Hope seated beside shield bearing anchor, 2 each side. R., TWO. 1837.
1120. \$2. C., shield, spread eagle on right, Liberty on left, cornucopia of coin. R., portrait of Franklin. L., young lady, 2 above.
1121. \$2. C., steamship, distant ships. R., figure representing Commerce. L., portrait of J. Q. Adams. 2 on four corners.
1122. \$3. C., globe surmounted by eagle, Ceres on right, Indian on left. R., portrait of John Hancock. L., allegorical representation of Fine Arts, 3 above.
1123. \$5. C., Ceres seated, distant train and canal lock. R., figure, 5 above. L., portrait of Harrison, 5 above. FIVE in red. 1854.
1124. \$5. C., Fame blowing trumpet, globe and spread eagle in clouds, small portrait of Monroe on right, small portrait of John Adams on left. R., portrait of Washington. L., Commerce, FIVE on 5 above.
1125. \$5. C., Vulcan and Commerce, ship on right, train on left. R., lady's portrait, 5 above, V below. L., portrait of Henry Clay, 5 above and below.
1126. \$10. Have no description.
1127. \$10. C., spread eagle and shield. R., Justice and eagle, etc., 10 above. L., Indian maid, 10 above.
1128. \$20. C., Liberty seated, eagle on globe. R., 20. L., Ceres, 20 above, TWENTY below.
1129. \$50. C., three figures in a group, ships on right. R., 50 above. L., figure of Agriculture, 50 below.

Washington Bank.

(Incorporated 1800. Changed to Washington National Bank in 1865. Incorporated as Washington Trust Co. in 1902.)

1130. \$1. C., portrait of Washington, bales, train and ship on right, wharf scene on left. R., medallion head, ONE below. L., ONE.
1131. \$2. Similar to No. 1130, excepting denomination.
1132. \$3. C., portrait of Washington, 3 each side. R., RHODE ISLAND. L., THREE. 1829.
1133. \$3. C., portrait of Washington, bales, barrels, locomotive and sloop. R., Ceres seated. L., Liberty and eagle, THREE above, 3 below.
1134. \$5. C., similar to No. 1133. R., Justice erect, FIVE above, V below. L., FIVE.
1135. \$10. C., similar to No. 1133. R., figure, X below. L., Liberty, X above, 10 below.
1136. \$20. C., similar to No. 1133. R., Mercury soaring in clouds, 20 above and below. L., TWENTY.
1137. \$50. C., similar to No. 1133. R., portrait of Franklin, 50 above and below. L., FIFTY.
1138. \$100. C., similar to No. 1133. R., Justice, 100 above and below. L., ONE HUNDRED.

WICKFORD.

Farmers Bank.

(Formerly Wickford Bank. Title changed to Farmers Bank in 1855. Failed 1857.)

1139. \$1. C., farmer selling cattle to drover, man on horseback, etc. R., lady's portrait, 1 above. L., man feeding a horse, 1 above.

1140. \$1. Similar to No. 1139, excepting ONE in red. 1855.
 1141. \$2. Have no description.
 1142. \$2. C., man feeding swine, two horses on right. R., farmer. L., blacksmith and forge, 2 above.
 1143. \$3. C., farm scene, farmer on horseback, etc. R., girl feeding chickens. L., wheelwrights at work, 3 above.
 1144. \$3. Similar to No. 1143, excepting 3 3 in red. 1855.
 1145. \$5. C., portrait of Franklin. R., woodman cutting down tree. L., farmer holding jug, man, woman and child seated, 5 above.



No. 1146.

1146. \$5. Similar to No. 1145, excepting V V in red. 1855.
 1147. \$10. C., farmers gathering corn. R., lady's portrait. L., anchor on shield, figure each side, 10 above.
 1148. \$20. C., portrait of Washington. R., allegorical representation of Agriculture. L., allegorical figure of Commerce, 20 above.
 1149. \$20. Have no description.

Narragansett Bank.

(Incorporated 1805. Closed 1865. Charter surrendered and capital united with the North Kingston Bank and incorporated as the Wickford National Bank. Absorbed by the Industrial Trust Company, Wickford Branch, in 1902.)

1150. \$1. C., farmer plowing, 1 right. R., Indian erect, 1 above. L., ONE, 1 below.
 1151. \$2. C., anchor on shield, figure on right, cherub on left, ships and train in distance, 2 right. R., Indian, 2 above. L., 2.
 1152. \$3. C., spread eagle on shield, 3 right. R., Indian, THREE above. L., medallion head, 3 below.
 1153. \$5. Have no description.
 1154. \$5. C., V on shield, Indian heated on right, Minerva standing on left. R. and L., FIVE.
 1155. \$10. Have no description.
 1156. \$10. C., Liberty and eagle, X right, 10 left. R., figure of Hope, TEN above. L., 10.
 1157. \$20. C., two figures representing Agriculture and Commerce, 20 each side. R., train, XX above, 20 below. L., TWENTY.
 1158. \$50. C., Ceres seated receiving cornucopia from figure floating in the air, griffin on safe on left. R., steamboat, 50 above and below. L., FIFTY.

North Kingston Bank.

(Formerly South Kingston Bank, South Kingston, R. I. Incorporated 1818. In 1865 charter surrendered and capital united with The Narragansett Bank and incorporated as the Wickford National Bank. Absorbed by Industrial Trust Company.)

1159. \$1. C., title, 1 in red below. R., Hope seated, 1 above, ONE below. L., Indian girl seated, 1 above.
1160. \$1. C., allegorical representation of Agriculture and Commerce, 1 each side. R., figure. L., schooner. ONE on four corners.
1161. \$2. C., title, 2 in red below. R., portrait of Washington. L., anchor on shield, Liberty seated on right, Ceres seated on left. 2 on four corners.
1162. \$2. C., two figures, wharf scene, etc. R., Hope seated. L., vessels. TWO on four corners.
1163. \$3. C., Liberty enthroned, eagle, sheaf and shield on right, pick-ax and gold coin on left, lady's portrait at right. R., portrait of Franklin, 3 above. L., 3 above and below.
1164. \$3. C., Venus and Neptune in car drawn by sea horses, 3 each side. R., Liberty and eagle, small portrait of Washington. L., vessels and men in rowboats, THREE above, 3 below.
1165. \$5. C., Venus and Neptune in shell drawn by sea horses, sea god and goddess on right. R., cattle. L., train, 5 above.
1166. \$10. C., ship. R., shipping, 10 above. L., Goddess of Plenty, TEN above. 1843.
1167. \$10. C., Liberty seated beside shield surmounted by eagle, 10 right, X left. R., ten coins lapped, TEN above and below. L., Justice, 10 above and below.
1168. \$50. C., Indian, shield surmounted by eagle, man on right, figure each side. R. and L., pelican and its young, 50 above and below.
1169. \$100. C., portrait of Washington, 100 each side. R., vessels. L., Liberty, eagle and small portrait of Washington. 100 on four corners.

North Kingston Exchange Bank.

(Incorporated 1847. Charter repealed in 1848.)

Wickford Bank.

(Incorporated 1854. Title changed to Farmers Bank in 1855.)

Wickford Savings Bank. (Incorporated 1855.)

WOONSOCKET.

Citizens Bank.

(Refer to Cumberland, R. I. Incorporated 1851. Changed to Citizens National Bank in 1865. Closed 1928.)

1170. \$1. C., Ceres seated, town in background. R. and L., 1 above, ONE below.
1171. \$2. C., two allegorical figures. R., bull's head, 2 above, TWO below. L., eagle on shield, 2 above.
1172. \$3. C., three figures in clouds. R., house and flag staff, 3 above, THREE below. L., train, 3 above and below.
1173. \$5. C., shield bearing anchor, 5 each side. R., Liberty and eagle, FIVE below. L., four allegorical figures.
1174. \$10. C., Ceres seated between ornamental 1 and 0. R. and L., portrait, 10 above, TEN below.
1175. \$20. C., allegorical figure between ornamental 2 and 0. R., Ceres, 20 above and below. L., Minerva, 20 above.
1176. \$50. C., two figures representing Vulcan and Ceres. R., cherub steering sail boat, 50 above and below. L., Minerva, 50 above.
1177. \$100. C., spread eagle on limb of tree, distant train and canal view. R., figure of Agriculture. L., Vulcan, 100 above.

Citizens Savings Institution. (Incorporated 1853. Closed 1882.)

Globe Bank.

(Formerly Providence County Bank. Title changed to Globe Bank, Smithfield, in 1844. Location changed to Woonsocket in 1855. Changed to National Globe Bank in 1865. Refer to Smithfield for descriptions.)

Peoples Savings Bank. (Incorporated 1857.)**Producers Bank.**

(Incorporated 1852. Changed to Producers National Bank in 1865.)

- 1178. \$1. C., Indian viewing the improvements made by the white men, 1 and eagle on left. R., mechanic's arm, hammer and anvil, 1 above. L., Goddess of Liberty.
- 1179. \$2. C., Liberty, Justice and Truth, shield surmounted by eagle. R., figure of Agriculture. L., portrait of Franklin. TWO on four corners.
- 1180. \$3. C., two horses and train. R., lady's portrait. L., portrait of Washington, 3 above.
- 1181. \$5. C., anchor on shield surmounted by eagle, horse each side. R., cattle. L., locomotive, 5 above.
- 1182. \$10. C., figure between 1 and 0, farm scene, X on shield at right. R., two Indian maids, 10 above. L., lady's portrait, X above, TEN below.
- 1183. \$20. C., farmer plowing with oxen, girl on right, 20 at left. R., Ceres, 20 above. L., Liberty in a niche, TWENTY below.
- 1184. \$50. C., spread eagle on shield, 50 left. R., portrait of Washington, 50 above. L., full-length figure.
- 1185. \$100. C., titles, C below. R., medallion head, 100 above and below. L., man instructing a small child, 100 above.
- 1186. \$500. C., beehive, figure each side, Washington on left. R., portrait of Martha Washington. L., artist at work, 500 above. 1861.

Railroad Bank.

(Incorporated 1851. Changed to First National Bank in 1865. Absorbed by the Industrial Trust Company, Woonsocket Branch, in 1902.)

- 1187. \$1. C., Agricultural scene, 1 right. R., ship, 1 above, ONE below. L., ONE, 1 below.
- 1188. \$1. C., Commerce seated, distant ship, 1 each side. R., agricultural implements, etc. L., barrel, bales, ship, etc. 1 on four corners.
- 1189. \$2. C., spread eagle on bale, 2 right. R., TWO, 2 above, schooner below. L., TWO, 2 below.
- 1190. \$3. Have no description.
- 1191. \$3. C., wharf scene, 3 right. R., THREE, 3 above, train below. L., THREE, 3 below.
- 1192. \$5. C., allegorical representation of Agriculture and Commerce, Indian girl seated in large V at right. R., portrait of Washington, 5 above. L., V on FIVE below.
- 1193. \$10. Have no description.
- 1194. \$10. C., farmer with plow and oxen, 10 right. R., Goddess of Plenty, TEN above. L., X, 10 above and below.
- 1195. \$10. C., Signing of the Declaration of Independence, X right. R., train, 10 above. L., X below.
- 1196. \$20. C., eagle, XX each side. R., ship. L., lady seated, 20 above.
- 1197. \$50. Have no description.
- 1198. \$50. C., man holding restive horse, 50 each side. R. and L., figure, FIFTY above and below.
- 1199. \$100. C., wharf scene. R., portrait of Columbus. L., portrait of Harrison, ONE HUNDRED on 100 above.
- 1200. \$500. C., 500. R., Justice, 500 above. L., Indian in canoe, forest scenery, 500 below.

Smithfield Union Bank.

(Moved from Smithfield to Woonsocket in 1852. Changed to National Union Bank in 1865.)

Woonsocket Falls Bank.

(Incorporated 1828. Changed to Woonsocket National Bank in 1865. Absorbed by Industrial Trust Company in 1900.)

1201. \$1. Similar to No. 1187, excepting title. (Cumberland, R. I.).
 1202. \$1. C., view of Woonsocket Falls, bridge and distant village. R., lady's portrait. L., blacksmith's boy at forge, 1 above.
 1203. C. Similar to No. 1189, excepting title. (Cumberland, R. I.).
 1204. \$2. C., similar to No. 1202. R., lady's portrait. L., portrait of Clay, 2 above.
 1205. \$3. Similar to No. 1191, excepting title. (Cumberland, R. I.).
 1206. \$5. C., title. R., view of Woonsocket Falls, bridge, factory and village, 5 above. L., woman seated holding babe; two farmers, etc., 5 above.
 1207. \$5. C., figure and cherub in front of large V. R., girl with basket of flowers, 5 above. L., eagle on shield, FIVE below. (C.).
 1208. \$10. C., X. R., farmer, 10 above. L., Vulcan seated, TEN below. (C.).
 1209. \$10. C., title, view of Woonsocket Falls, bridge and village below. R., girl feeding chickens. L., child's portrait, 10 above.
 1210. \$20. Similar to No. 1196, excepting title. (Cumberland, R. I.).
 1211. \$20. C., similar to No. 1202. R., portrait of Washington, 20 above. L., lady's portrait, 20 below.
 1212. \$50. Similar to No. 1198, excepting title. (Cumberland, R. I.).
 1213. \$50. C., lady's portrait. R., boy's portrait, 50 above. L., view of Woonsocket Falls, bridge and village, 50 below.
 1214. \$100. Similar to No. 1199, excepting title. (Cumberland, R. I.).
 1215. \$100. C., title, State arms below. R., Ceres, 100 above. L., view of Woonsocket Falls, bridge and village, 100 above.

Woonsocket Institution for Savings. (Incorporated 1845.)

It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the assistance given by Henry Russell Drowne, of New York City, and George C. Arnold, of Providence, R. I., who submitted lists of notes, together with descriptions and dates, contained in their private Rhode Island paper-money collections.

D. C. W.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Stuarts and Numismatics

By ROBERT S. HOLZMAN.

(Paper read before the meeting of the New York Numismatic Club, February 9, 1934.)

Oftentimes objection is raised to the popular form of government known as democracy on the score that the incoming executive has not been schooled deeply in tradition. This is one, and perhaps the only one, charge that the Stuart Kings escaped. When James ascended the English throne in 1603 he was not only no novice at the game of kinging, but he was further fortified by the tradition and prestige inherent in a monarch whose line had already lasted for 232 years. With the death of Queen Elizabeth of virgin fame (or notoriety) the reigning dynasty died in England; but a much older one succeeded it; for Elizabeth's House of Tudor was a royal line only since 1485, whereas the Stuart dynasty would have been entitled to a twenty-one-gun salute since 1371, had there been twenty-one guns available in that year.

The Stuart family traced its descent from one Fitzflaald, a Norman who accompanied William the Conqueror to England in 1066. Fitzflaald's second son, Walter, might have followed the well-known pattern of high-born English sons and pursued a military career in India; but anachronisms were not so popular at that time, so instead he obtained the appointment of steward to David I, ruler of Scotland. This stewardship descended from father to son for seven generations, and the hereditary title was used as a surname, the spelling originally being Stewart, then Steuart, and lastly Stuart.

In 1371, Robert II ascended the Scotch throne as the first of the Stuarts to attain to royalty, and thirteen of his descendants followed his example,

whereof six were also monarchs of England. The sixth James of Scotland was the only son of Mary, Queen of Scots, and Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley. Upon his mother's mandatory abdication, James was proclaimed King of Scotland in 1567, although, as was the case with Louis XIV and certain others, it was many years before various regents and sundry members of the coeval brain-trust relinquished authority to the appointed ruler. His Scotch reign was of no particular interest.

Upon the death of Queen Elizabeth the throne of England was vacant, inasmuch as Elizabeth had not supplied the realm with an heir—for reasons too technical for this paper. James VI, her cousin, was then called to take the English crown, and in 1603 he became James I of England. *Magnae Britanniae* became an accomplished fact, and the coins of October, 1604, so informed the world.

At this period the English coins had degenerated considerably from those of two centuries prior, both from aesthetic and monetary points of view. The beautiful coins of Edward III (1327-1377) had given place to poorly stamped discs that contained less and less of the reputed metal. The immediate predecessor of the Stuarts, Elizabeth, had caused various monetary reforms to be effected; but the much-misrepresented coins of her antecedents still circulated, and one wonders if numismatics as much as economics caused Elizabeth's famous Chancellor of the Exchequer, Gresham, to formulate his economic law: Poor money tends to drive good money out of circulation.

The initial coinage of the Stuart line was devised in May, 1603. It differed no whit from Elizabeth's last issues. There were four gold coins and seven of silver. The gold coins were 22 carats fine, and denominations were the sovereign, half sovereign, crown and half crown. The sovereign weighed 171 63/67 grains, and it was equivalent to 20 shillings. Silver coins were the crown, half crown, shilling, sixpence, half groat, penny and halfpenny. Subsequent coinages produced other denominations and names. For example, the sovereign bore the alias "unite," a title deduced (saith one legend) from the fact that it was intended to circulate on both sides of the border, although another legend states that the cognomen is derived from the coin's inscription: "*Faciam Eos In Gentem Unam*" ("I shall make of them one people") (Ezekiel, xxxvii, 22). The half sovereign was known as the double crown. Later the five-shilling piece added the adjective "British" to its brief name of crown to differentiate itself from the Thistle crown, of but four shillings' worth. The angel was a gold piece of 71 1/9 grains. A thirty-shilling piece appeared under the name of rose ryal, while the fifteen-shilling one was called a spur ryal. The laurel, which weighed 140 20/40 grains, obtained its title from the laureate bust of James on its obverse. This likeness was in the manner of the Caesars, a presumption that certain government heads have taken to this very day.

The uniformity now so manifest in English coins was not at all observable in the emission, and even the motto varied according to the coin that bore it. On the larger coins appeared "*Exurgat Deus Dissipentur Inimici*" ("May God arise to scatter His foes") (Psalms, lxxviii, 1). Certain smaller coins were inscribed "*Tueatur Unita Deus*" ("May God preserve the Union!"). The smallest coins were endowed with the legend, "*Rosa Sine Spina*" ("A rose without thorns") and an appropriate thistle.

The coins bore the arms of England, Scotland, Ireland and France.

In the fall of 1604 a new issue of gold coins was fabricated, with (*nihil novi sub sole est!*) a reduced metallic content. The motto on this issue was taken from Matthew, xix, 6, and presumably had no reference to the grains of gold in the previous issue: "*Quae Deus Coniunxit Nemo Separet*" ("Let No Man Diffuse What God Has Joined").

Edward VII (reigned 1547-1553) was the first King to place marks of value on his silver coins; James I introduced the plan to his golden ones, but the idea apparently did not occur to him until the time of his fourth coinage. Insigniae of various sorts were used to dominate the coins, thistle, rose, spur, cinquefoil, rowl. Quite a collection of ensigns appears on some of the coins, for not dissimilar marks were used to indicate the mint, date and coiner, while certain silver coins gave testament to the place of their birth with a similar signal.

Private tokens had been a source of annoyance to several reigns, and James I tried to combat the ubiquitous creation of such pieces by granting

a copper-farthing monopoly to John, Lord Harrington, in 1613. These farthings were quite unpopular, perhaps because of the facility with which they were counterfeited; but a reluctant general acceptance of them was found when they were released at a discount. Frequent imitations of the pieces made the "Harringtons," as they were dubbed, unpopular; perhaps the proprietors of the monopoly were particularly responsible for this general disfavor, for apparently genuine coins of half the regular size are known, although no half farthings were coined. This was the first English copper issue.

James I survived sundry vicissitudes ranging from Guy Fawkes to the issuance of the King James Version of the Bible without so much as a commemorative coin; but the various numismatic clubs hoped for better when his second son, Charles, climbed the throne in 1625. Charles had just married Princess Henrietta Marie of France, and her dowry was paid in French ecus. It was originally intended to re-mint these coins in England, but difficulties at the mint obligated the government to put a goodly number of the French coins into general circulation.

The year following his accession a reduction in coin weight was authorized, but the reduced-weight coins had a longer tenure of life than the reduction order, which was soon countermanded. The debasement of the coinage was not great, however, for Charles was not misguided by the false doctrine that the printing press or coin stamp leads to prosperity if freely used.

Coinage of Charles I is divided, like Gaul, into partes tres, quarum. The first was the Tower coinage; the second, the coins of various provincial mints during the Great Rebellion; and the third, siege pieces issued by beleaguered towns during the conflict. The coins of the first period are the best, aesthetically, especially those designed by Nicholas Briot, whose coins are indicated by the letter "B" and some device such as a flower or lozenge.

When the Civil War broke out in 1642, the king lost dominion over the Tower mint. York and Aberystwith also had mints; but additional mints were hastily established. These mints were at Bristol, Chester, Combe-Martin, Exeter, Oxford, Shrewsbury, Weymouth, and Worcester. Only Oxford and Bristol made gold pieces.

More varieties of coins were issued under the aegis of Charles I than under that of any other English monarch, because of the complete independence of each other enjoyed by the several mints during the Civil War. The war itself had only three fewer causes than there were varieties of Charles I coins; but these need not concern us here. Parliament after hostile Parliament was dissolved; and for fourteen years Charles governed, or at least reigned, without one. War was inevitable and, in 1642, it came. Charles' deprivation of the Tower mint did not find him at a loss for coined money, however, and the provincial mints took up the burden. Even after the Parliamentary forced controlled maritime access to England the Welsh mines supplied silver to the royal mints; and the two royal mint masters, Briot and Bushell, traveled from one to another.

Emergency coins were struck at Beeston Castle, Carlisle, Colchester, Newark, Pontefract, and Scarborough during periods of siege by Parliament troops. The siege coins were understandingly crude, for they were generally cut from plate and merely stamped as to reputed value, although a few pieces were actually engraved. After Charles I was beheaded in 1649, Pontefract still successfully resisted assault; its coins were struck in the name of the son: "Post Mortem Patris Pro Filio" ("After the Death of the Father, for the Son"). Colchester Castle issued some gold pieces, but most of the siege money was of silver.

From 1649 until 1660 "The Stuarts and Numismatics" were as completely divorced as Charles I and his head. Suffice it here to say that in 1649 coinage was resumed at the Tower mint, the pieces reading "The Commonwealth of England." Cromwell's coins succeeded these, appearing in 1656. Threat of renewed civil war forced the retirement of Cromwell's son, Richard, in 1660, and Charles II was recalled from exile. He was the second son of Charles I, although he had been Prince of Wales since his birth. His first coins were issued in 1660, although he was not crowned King of England until April 23rd, 1661. These coins were the same as his father's in weight and fineness and consisted of the broad or twenty shillings, half broad and

crown in gold; half crown, shilling, sixpence, half groat and penny in silver. Circulation of coins of the Commonwealth was forbidden by royal ukase.

Milled coins had been introduced in Elizabeth's time, but the custom of hammering coins prevailed until 1662. Charles II's mint was finally won over to the custom of the coin mill, and the coins that were made by it were of a distinctly better type. With this change in the coin two other changes were made: Mint marks were discontinued and marks of value on gold and silver coins were omitted. After 1831, however, silver coins again bore mention of reputed value. The mint mark from 1660 until 1662 was a crown; thereafter the mint mark ceased to exist. Varieties of mint mark had been legion hitherto. A handbook of coins in the British Museum in 1899 lists sixty-four varieties for coins of Charles I and twenty-two for those of his predecessor, James I.

Maundy money first appeared with the portrait of Charles II, and the initial pieces were the last examples of hammered money. They were made to conform to an old tradition of distributing royal bounty on Maundy or Holy Thursday; they were not issued for currency, although they are legal tender. It was seventy years, however, before four, three, and two pence piece were used for Maundy money; and at that time the one, two, three, and four penny pieces dropped from ordinary circulation, although William IV (reigned 1830-1837) revived the groat or four-penny piece, which was called a "joey," after Joseph Hume, the groat's lobbyist.

With the milled coin came the protecting device along the edge of coins to discourage clipping; the words "Decus Et Tutamen" ("A Monument and Also A Safeguard," Aeneid V, 262) survived till the Victoria Jubilee issues in 1887.

In 1668 the twenty-shilling piece was given the name "guinea." The pieces were made of gold brought from Guinea by "The Company of Royal Adventurers of England Trading Into Africa," whose symbol—an elephant—they bore on the obverse of the coins.

Charles II considered that his reign commenced with the death of his father, and thus different regnal and calendar years appear; often two regnal years will be seen bearing the same calendar date. The regnal year appears on the collar of the obverse portrait.

In 1672 the first copper halfpenny and farthing pieces were issued. Twelve years later, farthings were issued in tin. These coins were frankly token money, as the edge inscription indicated: "Nummorum Famulus" ("Servant of the Coinage").

Charles II died in 1685, more blessed by students of numismatics than by those of history. James II took up the reign or reins amidst most troublous times. Mayhaps James was too busy fighting with Parliament to bother about coins; at any rate, his coins show little variation from those of Charles II. The head on the coin, however, is turned to the left, the opposite of his predecessor's, and this policy of alternate facings has survived to this day. No copper pieces were struck, although some hae'-penny bits and farthings were made.

James II was obligated to flee the country in 1689, and Parliament offered the crown in joint sovereignty to William and Mary. Again our monograph needs must have an hiatus, for William and Mary were of the House of Orange, and the Stuart sun was again eclipsed, to reappear thirteen years later, not as a son, but as a daughter—Anne. Mary was the eldest daughter of James II, however, so the Stuart interregnum at least found a representative on the premises.

Mary died in 1694; her spouse wore his temporal crown until his demise in 1702. Thereupon Mary's sister, Anne, became Queen of England, and the Stuarts were again in the saddle. Anne was born in 1665, second daughter of James II. Her reign was considered a brilliant one, owing in large measure to the prestige that military successes brought—once-upon-a-time.

The coins of Anne showed a marked improvement in execution over the previous English coins, and had some of the lovely pattern pieces been adopted there would have been an even greater improvement. Dean Swift suggested that the minor coins be descriptive of outstanding events of the reign, to be medals as much as coins. Designs were made, proofs were prepared, but the die was cast—away.

The gold coins were five guineas, two guineas, guinea and half guinea. The insigniae were the same as those on the silver coins, except for the sceptres on the reverse. These coins were so like the silver ones, in fact, that some folk gilded silver shillings and passed them as guineas, while the sixpence pieces were guilty of passing for half guineas. Silver coins were the crown, half crown, shilling, sixpence, Maundy groat, threepence, half groat and penny. Copper coins were not issued until 1714, the last year of the reign, and authorities differ as to whether or no these specimens be merely pattern pieces.

In 1706 the union of England and Scotland was completely effected. The coins struck after the merger exhibited the English and Scotch arms on the same side of the escutcheon. Scotland was allowed to issue the same coins, except that these bore the letter "E," indicative of the Edinburgh mint, which shut down in 1709.

On October 12th, 1702, some Spanish treasure galleons were captured at Vigo Bay by an English commander not inappropriately named Sir George Rooke, and the booty thus obtained was minted into silver coins and golden. As a sort of royal nose-thumbing at Philip V of Spain, the word "Vigo" appears under the Queen's bust on the coins made from this bullion. These coins are dated 1702 and 1703.

Anne had begotten seventeen children, but, like Niobe, she was bereft of them all when she herself died. With her demise, in 1714, the Stuart dynasty came to an end, for the House of Hanover next wielded the sceptre. Numismatically, the dynasty had been a potent one, however, and it set a fine example that, alas, all later governments have not seen fit to follow; it left the coins in as good condition as it had found them. *Decus Et Tutamen*—A monument and a safeguard!

A Bronze Hybrid Coin From Morocco

By THOMAS OLLIVE MABBOTT.

American collectors are, of course, familiar with the rather crude coinage of Morocco, which bears on the obverse the six pointed star symbol, and a very large and plain date in a wholly legible kind of numeral. These dates have been a cause of baseless hopes on the part of the unlearned, for the dates are very exciting, such as 1261 or 1290, referring, however, not to the Christian but Mahometan era, and actually coming from our nineteenth century. It is an amusing fact that the "Arabic" numerals actually used by the Arabians have been modified in European usage to such an extent that the dates of most Islamic coins are not easily legible to the Westerner, but, in Morocco, figures differing very little from ours of the present day are employed. And so these pieces, which are very crude, and look old, are taken to be far more ancient than they are.

Another minor difficulty with dates of Islamic coins is that one cannot obtain the exact equivalent by adding to the date of the Mahometan era the date 622 A. D. (the Hegira or "Flight of Mahomet") from which it starts, because the Mahometan year of 12 lunar months is about 10 days shorter than our solar year, and in centuries the difference is considerable. If one consults the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, under "Chronology," he is given a formula for conversion that may delight the heart of a mathematician, but which the average citizen who does not do much calculating may find forbidding. In a recent issue of the Munich periodical *Numismatik*, Mr. Hans Hoffmann has given a simpler formula for converting the Mahometan into the Christian date, without regard to the month or day. It is as follows: Multiply the Mahometan date by 97, add the number 62154, and cut off the last two figures, when the correct date will appear. If the coin is Turkish (or Egyptian under Turkish rule) it must be remembered that the large date is not that of the year in which the coin was struck, but that of the enthronement of the Sultan, and the year must be obtained by reading the small regnal year which is always to be found in the inscription and adding it to the year of the large "date." In compensation for this it should be recalled that one may identify the Sultan usually by his large date on the coin, a convenience if one is not able to read Arabic script. Incidentally, I would warn my reader that all this refers to the "good old

days"; and it is possible that in very recent times there may have been other calendar reforms in the East, of which I say nothing, for that is not a problem that immediately concerns most numismatists. I have been so discursive because one or two friends have asked me about the dating of Islamic coins recently, and I believe Mr. Hofmann's formula will be welcome to many. He gives the formula to reverse the process by turning a Christian date into a year of the Hegira. Subtract 621.54, multiply by 1031, and omit the fraction. By this method 1290 A. H. is 1872 A. D.; 1912 A. D. is 1330 A. H., and this is obviously roughly correct.

I have given perhaps too much of this, but the crude Moroccan copper coin is very familiar, and too cheap and unattractive to receive much attention despite its frequent occurrence in our cabinets. The late David Proskey told me he recalled seeing a large leather bag of these pieces which had been imported into this country, and even now specimens are usually included in dealers' selections of a hundred different coins for the young collector.

That the coin illustrated is either one of these familiar Moroccan coppers, or a close imitation of one, is apparent to every reader of *The Numismatist*, I feel sure, but it will be noticed that the familiar date of the reverse is lacking, and that indeed the usual type of the reverse is replaced by what appears to be a copy of the obverse of a smaller coin of the same series. Obviously we have one of those strange pieces called mules or hybrids, not



Ordinary Coin of Morocco.



Hybrid Piece of Morocco.

of two obverses alone, however, but actually also a cross of two denominations, what I may call the middle and small size of the series, since three sizes are common. These coins are all cast, not struck, and in this case the reverse mold of a coin of the middle size has been replaced by an obverse mold of a coin of the small size, so that a wide margin runs around the side of the type.

The question arises whether we have here an accidental production of the regular mint, a counterfeit, or a barbarous imitation. The crude nature of both obverse and reverse types suggests that it is not a product of the Government mint. Howland Wood tells me that he has seen other specimens of the series crudely done, and is of the opinion that the natives frequently produced imitations of the coinage privately. One doubts that a counterfeiter in the criminal sense would have done just this kind of a job, since coins of this size rather circulate as token money or by weight, with little thought of redemption value. But the situation was probably one in which the necessity of small change made its manufacture a public benefit. And from the earliest times the inhabitants of North Africa have been makers of crude, rough imitations of neighboring more civilized peoples. Imitations of Ptolemaic coins, chiefly bronze, are illustrated in the last plate of Svoronos' great *Corpus of Ptolemaic Coinage*, and Wroth's *Catalogue of*

the Coins of the Vandals, etc., in the British Museum describes and illustrates numerous little imitations of late Roman copper from the north of Africa. Probably the custom has never completely died out, though the crudity of the official Moroccan issues makes the distinction between original and barbarous imitation by no means easy. One wonders why the coiners did not make their molds from original coins. Both the obverses of the piece before us are clearly from specially cut molds. And in both cases the work is very badly done, so that the stars, which should each be made up of two crossing triangles—the six pointed star, which is so sacred a symbol to the Jew, Mahometan, and in lesser degree to the Christian, seems actually to be misunderstood, and I think this may argue that the coin is a product of more or less barbarous tribesmen. The coin was recently obtained in Chicago, without any history; but it may indeed throw light on some of the barbarous or semi-barbarous coins, occasionally hybrids, which are among the most puzzling relics of antiquity.

The hybrid is illustrated in original size, and is rather heavy for a coin of the medium size.

ASSAY COMMISSION MEETS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The ancient ceremony of opening the "pyx box" was observed on February 14 with all due solemnity at the Philadelphia Mint—perhaps for the last time. The pyx is a rosewood box, three feet square, sealed with heavy padlocks, into which are dropped two samples, chosen at random, of each delivery of gold coins made by each of the United States Mints during the year.

Since the United States has gone off the gold standard, future Assay Commissions may meet only to test silver coins. The ceremony has always been held at the mint here because at the time of its inception in 1801 this was the only mint in the country.

Members of this year's commission, appointed by President Roosevelt, were William A. Ashbrook, of Johnstown, O., a member of the American Numismatic Association; L. E. Brown, of Jackson, Miss.; A. R. Johnston, of Reevesville, S. C.; Miss Ellen Gowen Hood, of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia; Judge Oliver B. Dickinson, of the Federal Court, and B. G. Shields, assayer of the United States Assayer's office at New York.

The commission was welcomed to the mint by former Governor Nellie Tayloe Ross, of Wyoming, Director of the Mint. Mrs. Ross opened the first envelope, containing 16 double eagles, from a delivery of \$1,000,000 last June.

For the ceremony the Assay Commission divided itself into three committees, one for weighing, one for counting and one for assaying the coins. The assaying, however, was under the supervision of the assayer. Weights sent by special messenger from the United States Bureau of Standard Weights were used in weighing the coins.

A total of 759 coins, representing \$12,050, was laid before the commission. At least half of these were examined. The results of the examination will be known only in Washington. It was said, however, that only on two occasions have the coins varied from the weight required. The standard weight for an eagle is 257.5 grains; for a double eagle, 516 grains.

TO MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETE DES AMIS DE LA MEDAILLE D'ART.

J. deLagerberg, of East Orange, N. J., takes this opportunity to advise all American members of the above society, for whom he has so long handled correspondence with reference to medals and dues, that, owing to failing health and being now in his 85th year, he is obliged to give up this work. Members of the Belgian society are therefore requested hereafter to correspond directly with the secretary of the society, Marcel Hoc, 5 Rue du Musee, Bruxelles, Belgium.

For their information he wishes to state that the society has fixed the annual dues for 1934, under current rates of exchange, at 62 Belgian francs and that drafts to the order of the secretary, Mr. Hoc, should be purchased at local postoffices and remitted to him direct.

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Editorial Comment—Numismatic News

HOW HAVE THE MIGHTY FALLEN!

Within the memory of those who still are young mention of a French five-franc piece conveyed to the mind a silver coin about the size of a United States silver dollar. In 1933 the new five-franc pieces were struck in nickel the size of our quarter dollar, one of which is illustrated here.



The stabilization law of 1928 is responsible for this, or, rather, an amendment to it in March, 1933. This law provided for the coinage of 10 and 20 francs in silver, and the amendment permitted the coinage of 5-franc pieces in nickel, all of which were to replace the Bank of France paper money of 5, 10 and 20 francs.

The reason for the use of nickel for the 5-franc coin, perhaps, is found in a recent article in the Wall Street Journal on the coinage, from which we take a paragraph:

"Yet another amendment to the stabilization law came with an article in the reform law of March, 1933, authorizing the issue of nickel coins of 5-franc value to a total of 1,000,000,000 francs. Since the stabilization law had authorized issue of 10 to 20 franc silver pieces up to 3,000,000,000 francs, it follows that altogether new coinage to the amount of 4,000,000,000 francs can be issued. In both the Daladier reform bill of October and the Sarraut bill of November, moreover, it is proposed to raise the limit on the issue of nickel coinage to a total of 1,500,000,000 francs, and since, whatever the fate of ministries, this increase is certain to be approved finally, it may be taken for granted that in the end the new coinage will total 4,500,000,000 francs. The profits on silver coinage are considerable, but not so considerable as those on nickel. Roughly, on the former it amounts to 60 per cent., and on the latter 90 per cent. The silver required was already in the hands of the Bank of France in the form of pre-war coins, and was taken over at a low price. The nickel is being bought from New Caledonian French mines. In any event, the silver in a 10-franc 10-gram piece costs only 1.50 francs and the nickel in a 5-franc 12-gram piece costs only a quarter of a franc, and costs of production in all amount respectively to 3.32 francs and 0.50 franc. A further advantage of nickel coinage is that there is no question about distribution of profits. All go automatically into the Treasury."

ISSUES MEDAL FOR 500TH MEETING.

On the occasion of its recent 500th meeting the Rochester Numismatic Association issued a bronze medal, which is illustrated here.



It is uniface and shows a nude female inscribing the letters "R. N. A." on a rock, which has the date, Jan. 2d, 1934, on it. Surrounding is "Rochester Numismatic Association, 500th Meeting."

VALUABLE COINS STOLEN FROM BALTIMORE COLLECTOR.

On January 24 a thief or thieves entered the home of Charles E. McCormick, a prominent collector of Baltimore, and took a good part of his collection of gold and silver coins. Several hundred copper coins were left behind. The robbery occurred during the day when no one was at home.

The coins taken included half cents, three-cent silver, 20-cent pieces, silver dollars, trade dollars, five-cent silver, dimes, 25 gold commemorative pieces, gold dollars, \$2.50 gold, \$3 gold, several gold coins of larger denominations and a few Roman gold pieces. The value of the coins taken is about \$1,500. Many of them are in proof condition.

On the day following the robbery a youth and an older man turned in at a local bank six \$2.50 gold pieces, thirteen \$1 gold pieces and one \$3 gold piece. Mr. McCormick identified all but two of the \$2.50 gold coins as those stolen from his home. They were returned to him at face value. It was learned by the police that an effort had been made to dispose of the coins at a local dealer's before they were turned in to the bank.

THIS SUGGESTION IS WORTHY OF SERIOUS CONSIDERATION.

Most of the mail auction cataloguers charge 5 per cent. on successful bids. How would it do to charge 20 per cent. on amount saved the bidders, where an article is bought below his bid? I have been a bidder at coin auction sales for thirty-five years and I am sure that in a few cases where I bid dollars too high I would get the article at 5 or 10 cents only below the bid.

The above scheme would not only be an incentive for honesty, but would be an added income for the cataloguer, also us bidders would feel we were getting a square deal.

I believe an article in *The Numismatist* along these lines would be of interest to your readers.

A. W. REEVES.

10457 Bensley Ave., Chicago, Ill.

VIENNA STATE COIN CABINET DONATES MEDALS.

Dr. A. Lohr, director of the Vienna State Coin Cabinet, has furnished through Moritz Wormser, New York City, several medals, three of which are illustrated here.



1—Official medal of the Vienna Mint, by Placht. Obv., front view of the building, with inscription, "Royal and Imperial Principal Mint, Vienna." Rev., woman operator working coining press. (Evidently the old imperial design of the medal is still in use, although Austria long since has become a republic).



2—Turkey, medal upon monument to Kemal Pasha, 1927, by Tautenhayn,

Jr. Obv., head with military cap to left. Rev., equestrian statue. All inscriptions in Turkish. Inscription at the base of the statue reading, "To the Glory of His Excellency Muzzafir Kemal." (Probably the first Turkish medal showing portraits.)



3—Poland, medal upon the return of the Polish Legionaires from America, by J. Aumiller. Head of Washington to left. Inscription in English, "Poland to the United States of America. 1776-July 4-1926." The inscription of the reverse is a translation of the obverse inscription in Polish. Conjoined heads of Kosciusko and Pulaski.

The Order for the Return of Gold Coins

For the information of our readers we publish the text of the order of President Roosevelt of August 28, 1933, affecting the holding of gold coins, with the amendment or modification of January 12, 1934, relating to the \$2.50 gold piece. Copies of the order were mailed to interested parties by the New York Numismatic Club. The order reads as follows:

EXECUTIVE ORDER

Amendment of Executive Order of August 28, 1933

The first paragraph of Section 4 of Executive Order No. 6260 of August 28, 1933, relating to the hoarding, export, and earmarking of gold coin, bullion, or currency, and to transactions in foreign exchange is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 4. Acquisition of Gold Coin and Gold Bullion. No person other than a Federal Reserve bank shall after the date of this order acquire in the United States any gold coin, gold bullion, or gold certificates except under license therefor issued pursuant to this Executive order, provided that member banks of the Federal Reserve System may accept delivery of such coin, bullion, and certificates for surrender promptly to a Federal Reserve bank, and provided further that persons requiring gold for use in the industry, profession, or art in which they are regularly engaged may replenish their stocks of gold up to an aggregate amount of \$100, by acquisitions of gold bullion held under licenses issued under section 5 (b), without necessity of obtaining a license for such acquisitions; and provided further that collectors of rare and unusual coin may acquire from one another and hold without necessity of obtaining a license therefor gold coin having a recognized special value to collectors of rare and unusual coin (but not including quarter eagles, otherwise known as \$2.50 pieces, unless held, together with rare and unusual coin, as part of a collection for historical, scientific or numismatic purposes, containing not more than four quarter eagles of the same date and design and struck by the same Mint).

Section 6 of the aforesaid order is hereby amended by adding thereto the following subparagraph:

(e) Through any agency that he may designate, the export of gold coin having a recognized special value to collectors of rare and unusual coin (but not including quarter eagles, otherwise known as \$2.50 pieces, unless held, together with rare and unusual coin, as part of a collection for historical, scientific, or numismatic purposes, containing not more than four quarter eagles of the same date and design and struck by the same mint).

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The White House, January 12, 1934.

George L. Harrison, Governor.

NEW OR RECENT ISSUES.

Abyssinia—A new set of coins recently issued by Ruler Haile Selassie I (Ras Tafari). It consists of a silver piece of dollar size and smaller pieces



in nickel known locally as the alati and roub. The dollar-size piece and the alati are illustrated. The roub is of the same designs as the alati.

THE CHASE BANK COIN SOCIETY FORMED.

A few months ago several employees of the Chase National Bank, New York City, thought that since the bank had on permanent exhibition a collection of Moneys of the World it would be a good idea to form a coin society. Consequently, a meeting was called for April 12, 1933, and the Chase Bank Coin Society was duly organized as an integral part of the Chase Bank Club, which is composed of all employees of the bank. Eleven persons were present at the first meeting and temporary officers were appointed for three months. At the end of this period meetings were adjourned for the summer and when they were resumed in September the temporary officers were elected as permanent officials. They are Vernon L. Brown, president; Herbert C. Sinnott, vice-president; Robert W. Robinson, secretary-treasurer. For information address the society, care the Chase National Bank, 18 Pine Street, New York City.

Farran Zerbe, curator of the bank's money collection, helped in the formation of the society and at the first meeting gave an interesting talk in regard to starting a collection. Meetings are held on the third Monday of each month. At the December meeting it was voted to apply for corporate membership in the A. N. A.

At each meeting a member reads a short paper on the subject of the evening. This is followed by a discussion period and the members exhibit coins from their own collections. However, probably the most exciting part of the evening is the "period of exchange," held after each meeting. This affords an opportunity for members to obtain new specimens for his or her collection.

The attendance at the first meetings were rather small, but each month now seems to bring out new faces. There appears to be a growing interest in the coin society and it is thought that this indicates a steady growth for the future.

AS TO REPRINTING OUR SIX EARLY VOLUMES.

In last month's issue we placed before our readers, both members and non-members of the A. N. A., a proposition looking to the reprinting of the six early volumes of *The Numismatist* and asked for an expression of opinion from them on the subject. The number of replies received to February 15 indicate that there is very little interest taken, pro or con, in the matter and the project will probably be abandoned.

Following are the summaries of replies received to February 15:

H. E. Deats, Flemington, N. J., non-committal on reprinting; has set of originals.

Stephen J. Zamrycki, 53-02 66th St., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y., favors reprinting.

Wm. J. Schultz, 419 First National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, favors reprinting and offers to subscribe for a set at tentative price quoted; has complete set back to 1894.

Wm. F. Dunham, 30 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., strongly objects to reprinting, as he considers it an injustice to those having set of originals.

The New York Numismatic Club, at its February meeting, went on record as unanimously opposed to reprinting the back numbers.

Charles F. Nettleship, 456 Elmwood Ave., Maplewood, N. J., believes the idea of reprinting is O. K. and should stimulate a desire to form complete sets. He subscribes for a set if reprinted.

These Report Having Sets of First Six Volumes.

H. E. Deats, Flemington, N. J. (original subscriber).

R. L. Reid, Vancouver, B. C.

IMITATION SPANISH "PIECES-OF-EIGHT" ISSUED.

The St. Louis Star-Times recently inaugurated a series of picture strips on buried treasure and sunken ships, entitled "Pieces-of-Eight," written and drawn by a member of its staff, and by way of introducing this feature it issued a number of imitation "pieces-of-eight" for distribution to principals of schools and various societies in St. Louis. A specimen for illustration has been furnished by John H. Snow, District Secretary of the A. N. A. for Missouri, who will distribute a number to coin clubs and numismatic societies. The imitation piece is struck in an oxidized metal, and one side has two panels in which are "Reproduction Piece-of-Eight" and "St. Louis Star-Times."

The Star-Times also issued a folder to accompany the pieces in the distribution, from which we take the following:

"Treasure Island" and countless other stories of pirates on the high seas have lent glamour and romance to the term, "pieces-of-eight." It is doubtful, however, whether youthful readers of the thrilling tales of buried treasure are familiar with the history of such coins—that the "piece-of-eight" is the old Spanish unit of currency, comparable to our present silver dollar.

To coin collectors and students of numismatics these silver pieces are known as "eight reals," pronounced "ree-als" with the accent on the first syllable. The value per real in the olden days was approximately $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents, making the coin itself worth 100 cents.

The first pieces-of-eight (or eight reals) were struck in America about the middle of the sixteenth century, although the exact date is not known—probably during the reign of Philip II of Spain. Whether struck in Peru or Mexico is another fact upon which coin collectors differ. It is certain, however, that at a later date the coins were produced in Mexico, Peru and Bolivia, which were then, as they are today, countries containing great silver deposits.

The piece-of-eight with both sides reproduced above was struck in Peru in 1691, when Charles II was ruler of Spain. On one side of the coin, about the edge appears the inscription—now blurred through much handling during the 242 years it has been in existence—"Carolus II D. G.—Hispana" which translated literally means "Charles II by the grace of God, King of Spain." Around the border of the other side appear the words "El Peru Potosi Ano 1691" signifying that the coin was struck at Potosi in Peru during the year 1691.

The side upon which appears the name "Carolus II" contains a crest in the form of a cross, with the imprint of a castle in two opposite spaces and a lion in the remaining two. This is indicative of the joining of the provinces of Aragon and Castile, which formed the country of Spain through the marriage of Ferdinand V and Isabella I. On all Spanish coins struck thereafter, up to the time when Spain became a republic, is imprinted the same general design of the royal arms, in modified form.



On the side containing the date is shown the two columns of Hercules, one of which was supposed to have been located in what is now Spain, on one side of the Strait of Gibraltar, and the other on the African side. Running at right angles appear the words "plus ultra," literally meaning "more beyond." Originally this phrase was "ne plus ultra," meaning "nothing beyond," but the negative was removed following the discovery of the new world by Columbus in 1492.

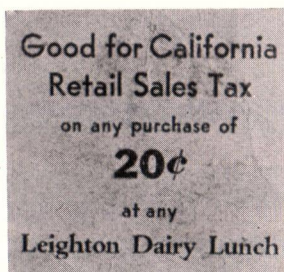
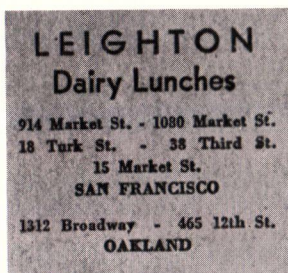
Authorities differ on the significance of the letters "P" and "UR" (the letter U at that time having been written as our present V is written). In all probability the three letters are a condensation or abbreviation of the name "Peru." Between the upper part of the two columns is shown the figure "8," meaning, of course, that the value of the coin is eight "reals."

The eight-real coin continued to be minted in Spain and its possessions, under all of that country's later kings, changing only in design. Many of the earlier eight-real pieces are irregular in shape and crude in appearance. Those minted in the last two centuries, however, show the refinement of coinage present in our own U. S. metal currency. Old pieces-of-eight have gained in value because of their age, the prices depending upon the rarity and condition of the particular coin.

"JIMMY'S PENNY."

Here in California there is a great deal of good-natured grumbling, once a purchase has been made in a retail store, because the dealer mentions not only the price but also the retail sales tax. Then the customer usually says, "Yeah, a penny for Jimmy." The Jimmy referred to is none other than James Rolph, Jr., California's flying Governor, who instituted the 2½ per cent. retail sales tax last year. After the law went into effect it was

felt that a number of the retailers were overcharging their customers as far as the tax was concerned, especially on sales in the lower brackets. Most of the stores absorb the tax on sales up to 15 cents, but some of the reasonably priced restaurants felt that they could not do so and therefore issued tax scrip. So far only two different kinds have come to my attention, that of the Leighton Dairy Lunch and the White Log Tavern, both organizations operating in San Francisco and across the bay in Oakland and Berkeley.



The Leighton Dairy Lunch issued small cardboard scrip reading "Good for California Retail Sales Tax on any purchase of 5c." Others took in the denominations of 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 and 35 cents.



The White Log Tavern issue is a little simpler in that they only have one denomination reading, "Good for California Retail Sales Tax on any purchase of Five Cents at any White Log Tavern." Accordingly for 1 cent (Jimmy's penny) one receives eight, and they take off the required number from the strip.

The State Board of Equalization has several times announced that it would issue metallic scrip for this tax in the $\frac{1}{8}$ -cent denomination, but, due to opposition of various merchant organizations, we have been denied this emission.

HARVEY L. HANSEN.

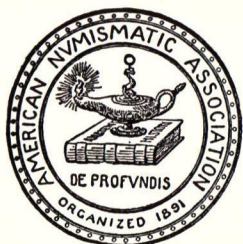
A CRUEL SPECIES OF THEFT.

(Editorial in Baltimore News, February 3, 1934.)

Numismatists in Baltimore should be on their guard. The occurrence of a raid on a collection of coins from a Park avenue apartment, following closely on the theft of valuable coins last week from the home of another collector on Cedardale avenue, indicates that specialists in this species of robbery are at work in the city.

It is more than a loss of money to a numismatist, who is bereft of his treasures. To him these treasures are like well-loved friends. Other dollars can replace dollars taken from a shop till or a bank's safe, but the rare objects assembled by a coin collector, or a postage stamp enthusiast, or a first edition book lover often cannot be replaced, even with the expenditure of money.

Robbing a collector of rare objects is a mean species of kidnaping, and the guilty parties, especially if their raids are inspired by the desire to enrich their own collections, should share in the obloquy bestowed upon other kidnapers.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to The Numismatist, \$2.00 yearly, both payable to the General Secretary January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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Treasurer, GEORGE H. BLAKE, 12 Highland Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
Librarian and Curator, CHARLES W. FOSTER, 100 Astor Drive, Brighton Station, Rochester, N. Y.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST.

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ONTARIO—R. W. THOM, Box 750, Collingwood, Ont., Canada.

APPOINTMENT OF DISTRICT SECRETARIES FOR THE A. N. A.

The list of District Secretaries for the A. N. A. is being revised and the above are the appointments made to January 5. As additional appointments are made they will be included in the list.

American Numismatic Association

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted March 1, 1934.

- 4373 John J. Doherty, 400 East Mazon Road, Dwight, Ill.
 4374 F. B. Stansbury, Room 302 B. & O. R. R. Station, Philadelphia, Pa.
 4375 J. L. Palmer, Care Big Boy Bottling Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 4376 Philip C. Bake, 315 Pearl Street, Hartford, Conn.
 4377 Mrs. Fern E. McCoy, 35 West State Street, Battle Creek, Mich.
 4378 J. A. Miller, First National Bank Bldg., Bellingham, Wash.
 4379 E. L. Wilson, Merrill, Iowa.
 4380 Harry B. Garber, Quaker City, Ohio.
 4381 Edward Lind, 1639 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 4382 Allan Sutherland, 14 Clifton Terrace, Wellington, New Zealand.
 4383 Dr. John A. Sawhill, 178 South Mason Street, Harrisonburg, Va.
 4384 Howard D. Gibbs, Jr., 1400 Belasco Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 4385 William G. Bradshaw, 39 Caroline Street, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
 4386 Bernard H. McNamara, 260 Seaman Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 4387 Edward J. Shanahan, 840 72nd Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 4388 Archie L. Hewitt, 7402 Zephyr Place, Maplewood, St. Louis Co., Mo.
 4389 George Woodbridge Merrow, 34 Forest Street, Hartford, Conn.
 4390 Dr. Alvaro de Salles Oliveira, Rua St. Vicente Paulo, 46, St. Paulo, Brazil.
 4391 John M. Robstock, 630 Fairfield Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
 4392 J. Owen Eames, 37 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
 4393 W. J. Young, 64 Goldschmid Bldg., Altoona, Pa.
 4394 Theodore Kaufer, 3756 Bronx Boulevard, New York, N. Y.
 4395 Borden L. Hance, Jr., 74 West Front Street, Red Bank, N. J.
 4396 Kenneth H. Nauman, 937 Easton Road, Hellerstown, Pa.
 4397 R. E. Glos, 216 North University Avenue, Oxford, Ohio.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to February 10, 1934. If no objections are received prior to April 1, 1934 the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the April issue of The Numismatist.

Applicant.	Proposed by
James Winthorpe (English Rulers),	Howland Wood
87 Bradley Avenue, East Haven, Conn.	Harry T. Wilson
Joseph A. Frayne (Medals, Decorations and Orders),	James M. Wade
74 Hudson Avenue, Maplewood, N. J.	Chas. F. Nettleship, Jr.
J. K. Higbie (Medals, Decorations and Orders),	James M. Wade
105 South Grove Street, Newark, N. J.	George H. Blake
William F. Majory, Jr. (American Coins),	Moritz Wormser
4705 44th Street, Woodside, N. Y.	Harry T. Wilson
A. H. Leatherman (General),	Grant S. Hanley
179 Mechanic Street, Doylestown, Pa.	Harry T. Wilson
William L. Hoerning (Copper and Silver U. S. Coins),	H. L. Jordan
645 First Street, LaSalle, Ill.	Harry T. Wilson
Chase Bank Coin Society, Robert W. Robinson, Sec.,	Vernon L. Brown
18 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.	Farran Zerbe
Birtwell Stafford (U. S. Gold and Silver Coins),	Moritz Wormser
P. O. Box 807, Fall River, Mass.	Harry T. Wilson
R. C. Davis (General),	J. J. Gonzales
89 Spruce Street, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.	J. H. Hardwick
V. L. Stover (United States Coins),	Chas. H. Fisher
1222 Maryland Blvd., S. W., Canton, Ohio. .	Western Reserve Num. Club
Col. Laurence H. Gardner (United States Coins),	Robert W. Bingham
74 Lincoln Parkway, Buffalo, N. Y.	Harry T. Wilson
New Castle Coin Club, E. B. Hawkins, Treas.,	Chas. H. Fisher
Care Union National Bank, New Castle, Pa. .	Western Reserve Num. Club
Arthur J. Fecht (General),	Moritz Wormser
1211 Esperson Bldg., Houston, Texas	Harry T. Wilson

Frank W. Crane (Greek and Roman Coins), 333 West 86th Street, New York, N. Y.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
Henry A. Alexander (American Coins), 1116 First National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.	J. J. Gonzales J. H. Hardwick
Edward L. Hardeman (Half Dollars and Mint Gold Pieces), 720 West Church Street, Elmira, N. Y.	T. James Clarke Harry T. Wilson
Walter F. Webb (U. S. Gold and Silver Coins), Brighton Station, Rochester, N. Y.	Moritz Wormser Chas. W. Foster
Charles T. Larkins (Coins in general), 105 East Sixth Street, East Liverpool, Ohio	Harry T. Wilson J. Henri Ripstra
Karl Stecher (Half Dollars and Gold Coins), Mercer University, Macon, Ga.	Harry T. Wilson J. Henri Ripstra
John B. Sunt (General), P. O. Box 92, Weyerhausen, Wis.	Harry T. Wilson J. Henri Ripstra
Charles J. Reese (United States Commemorative), 1250 Sunset View Drive, Akron, Ohio	Harry T. Wilson J. Henri Ripstra
Walter F. Kaplan (United States Coins), 940 Jackling Drive, Burlingame, Cal.	William Kraft Harry T. Wilson
John Natoli (General), 8 Ross Avenue, Norwich, N. Y.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
Howard H. Davis (United States Coins), 75 Davis Street, Danbury, Conn.	Chas. F. Nettleship, Jr. Harry T. Wilson
Carl Raskin (United States Currency), P. O. Box 2553, Dallas, Texas	Kenneth W. Lee Harry T. Wilson
Joseph Woerndle (American and Foreign Coins), Sherlock Bldg., Portland, Ore.	Julius Gutttag Alden S. Boyer
Charles C. Stump (United States Coins), 1828 Yecker Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.	Nelson T. Thorson Harry T. Wilson

I have been notified that our fellow member, H. L. Torrence, Portland, Ore., passed away.

Changes of Address.

Orin A. Kates, from 83 Pierce Street, E., Coldwater, Mich., to 63 West Washington Street, Coldwater, Mich.

Matt. V. Cheatham, from 517 North Tacoma Street, Tulsa, Okla., to 522 North Tacoma Street, Tulsa, Okla.

Gerard G. Falconer, from 2100 Hale Avenue, Louisville, Ky., to R. F. D. No. 1, Underwood, Ind.

L. E. Rohrer, from P. O. Box 1705, Miami, Fla., to P. O. Box 4760, Jacksonville, Fla.

T. A. Frandi, from 2417 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal., to 2214 Bellevue Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

Michele Baranowsky, from Via Gesu 2-A, Milano, Italy, to Corso Umberto, 184, Rome, Italy.

Syracuse Numismatic Assn., Paul S. Burns, Secy. for 1934, 2012 James Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Columbus Numismatic Society, Oliver H. Griffin, Secy. for 1934, 2724 Westerville Road, Columbus, Ohio.

P. H. Hubbard, from 670 Myrtle Avenue, South, Monrovia, Cal., to 630 Myrtle Avenue, South, Monrovia, Cal.

W. L. Casler, from 2053 South Corona Street, Denver, Col., to 2135 South Downing Street, Denver, Col.

S. W. Comstock, from 495 Boylston Street, Brookline, Mass., to Wright Tavern, Concord, Mass.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

VATICAN STATE ISSUES SET OF HOLY YEAR COINS.

To commemorate the Holy Year or Jubilee Year of 1933-1934, just closing, the Vatican State has issued a set of commemorative coins of the same designs and denominations as the initial issue dated 1929, but bearing the double date, 1933-1934. The set of coins was illustrated in our issue of June, 1931.

APRIL 1, 1934

IS THE DATE

Members of the A. N. A. who have not renewed their membership and subscription to The Numismatist by April 1 will become delinquent on that date and their names will be taken from the mailing list. In order to keep your file of The Numismatist complete, those who have not done so should renew without further delay.

Renewals to date have been very good, considering the business depression, which has affected everybody, directly or indirectly.

Please make a special effort to have your renewal reach the General Secretary, Harry T. Wilson, 535 N. Sawyer Ave., Garfield Station, Chicago, Ill.,

BEFORE APRIL 1, 1934.

Dues for 1934	\$1.00
Subscription to The Numismatist..	2.00

AFTER APRIL 1, 1934.

Dues for 1934	\$1.00
Subscription to The Numismatist..	3.00

PRESIDENT THORSON HAS A WORD ABOUT DISTRICT SECRETARIES.

A. N. A. members, has it occurred to you that nearly every community has some obscure or quiet collector of coins who would welcome your invitation to join our ranks, that he may obtain the advantages of our Association?

Our organization of active District Secretaries for every State should be the means of bringing out the most interested for membership. You can aid your Secretary as well as give credit to your State by directing such prospects to his attention. Our Secretaries are showing renewed interest by our encouragement, which is their only remuneration. Therefore, let us assist them all we can.

Invitation cards for prospects, as well as other printed matter, are now being sent to our Secretaries, and their acknowledgment indicates that the convention will hear favorably from each one.

This office pledged to the last convention our conviction and faith in our District Secretaries being able to show better results than in the past. Therefore, I hope not only to cooperate with you but assist you all I can, and will, with prompt reply, answer all your inquiries.

Respectfully,
NELSON T. THORSON,
President.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 10, 1933.

Extracts from letters recently received by President Thorson from District Secretaries are as follows:

Robert K. Botsford, Nescopeck, Pa.—It was a great pleasure to me to be appointed District Secretary for the State of Pennsylvania. You can rest assured I will do my best to further the ends of the A. N. A. and endeavor to be a live, wide-awake representative of our great body of numismatists.

J. J. Gonzales, Atlanta, Ga.—The cards received. Really glad to have them; something we should use effectively in securing new members, and I shall use them to best advantage. Encouraging also to have them—a substantial evidence of assistance from headquarters.

R. W. Thom, Box 750, Collingwood, Ont., Canada—I received the cards for prospective members. This is a fine idea and I will certainly do all I can to increase our membership.

NEW ADDITIONS TO THE A. N. A. COLLECTION.

The Librarian and Curator has received two specimens of "The Century of Progress Wooden Nickels" and two specimens of the Koin-X-Change 5c scrip, with the compliments of Rollo E. Gilmore.

Harvey L. Hansen has added to our scrip collection a specimen of a cellophane cover for a paper dollar.

We are grateful to Mr. Hansen for his interest in our scrip collection, and the Librarian is especially grateful to him for his help and tips for securing some material recently added to the library.

A correction is necessary on page 52 of the January issue of The Numismatist. Mr. Hopkins writes that the two specimens of the Buffalo Numismatic Association tokens for 1927 were presented by that organization instead of by him.

February 14, 1934.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Curator.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE A. N. A. LIBRARY.

The following additions have been made to the library during the past two months:

"Documents Relating to Canadian Currency, Exchange and Finance During the French Period." 2 Vols. Selected and edited by Adam Shortt, 1925. Presented to the Library by the Public Archives of Canada.

"Documents Relating to Currency, Exchange and Finance in Nova Scotia, 1675-1758." Pub. 1933 and also presented with the compliments of the Public Archives of Canada.

"Coins of Gold, Silver and Copper (Sweden) 1478-1892," by D. Holmberg. Published 1894 at Stockholm.

"1932 Catalogs of Coins and Medals." By Berta Holmberg. These last two books have been both presented to the Library with the compliments of Miss Berta Holmberg.

"The Cents of the United States," Francis W. Doughty. Reprinted and presented to the Library by H. A. Davis, of Denver, Col. This is not the reprint of "Doughty" mentioned by the Librarian in his articles in the December and January Numismatist. It is an authentic reprint and is marked as such.

"George Washington and the Society of the Cincinnati," by Edgar Erskine Hume. 1933. Presented with the compliments of the Washington Bi-Centennial Commission.

"Appendix to Nickel Coins." 1933. Presented with the compliments of the International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd.

The following Numismatic Notes and Monographs, published by the American Numismatic Society, have been added to the Library with the compliments of F. D. Langenheim, of Philadelphia:

"The Fifth Dura Hoard," by Edward T. Newell. No. 58. 1933.

"The Tripolis Hoard of French Seignorial and Crusaders Coins," by Dorothy H. Cox. No. 59. 1933.

"Two Hoards from Minturno," by Edward T. Newell. No. 60. 1933.

"The Gampola Larin Hoard," by Howland Wood. No. 61. 1933.

A second copy of the "Gampola Larin Hoard" has been added with the compliments of its author, Howland Wood.

We are very grateful to all who have made these additions possible and greatly appreciate their interest in the Library.

February 14, 1934.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Librarian.

Deaths.

RUDOLPH KOHLER.

The announcement of the sudden death of Rudolph Kohler, collector and dealer in coins, 70 Fifth avenue, New York City, on January 23, came as a shock to his friends. He had been in his usual good health until a short time before his death, which occurred at his home, 55 Tiemann Place, New York City. He was 66 years old.

Mr. Kohler, born in a small town near London, England, was a son of the late Rudolph and Bessie Brown Kohler. Soon after coming to the United States he became a traveling salesman, and while in the South he developed an interest in odd coins and foreign exchange.

On his travels he purchased many rare items, which he later used as a foundation for the coin business which he established about twenty years ago. His shop on the twelfth floor of 70 Fifth Avenue had been held up three times recently, the last time having been on November 11. On that occasion his scalp was lacerated when he was struck with a revolver, and his family believed that his death was superinduced by the shock.

Mr. Kohler had been a part of the A. N. A. for more than a quarter of a century and had served as District Secretary for New York since District Secretaries were first established. He was a regular attendant at the annual conventions of the A. N. A., and since his marriage had been accompanied by Mrs. Kohler, who survives him. He is also survived by a brother, Albert Kohler, of Cheston, England. He was also a member of the New York Numismatic Club.

Funeral services were held at his home and were attended by a number of his numismatic friends in New York City and vicinity. Interment was in Towanda, Pa.

TO A. N. A. MEMBERS.

Have you renewed your membership and subscription for 1934? If not, you should attend to it without further delay.

PRICES REALIZED AT BOLENDER'S AUCTION SALE.

Following are some of the prices realized at the auction sale of rare coins and paper money held by M. H. Bolender, of Orangeville, Ill., on February 3. The total was over \$10,000.

1854	\$1.00 gold, D mint, v. fine	\$20.00
1858	\$1.00 gold, D mint, unc.	16.00
1860	\$1.00 gold, D mint, fine	40.00
1804	\$2.50 gold, very fine	18.50
1825	\$2.50 gold, ex. fine	29.00
1833	\$2.50 gold, very fine	23.00
1840	\$2.50 gold, D mint, fine	18.00
1865	\$3.00 gold, proof	20.00
1873	\$3.00 gold, very fine	60.00
1876	\$3.00 gold, proof	175.00
1879	\$3.00 gold, proof	10.75
1880	\$3.00 gold, proof	18.00
1883	\$3.00 gold, proof	14.00
1879	\$4.00 gold, proof	115.00
1802	\$5.00 gold, ex. fine	16.00
1803	\$5.00 gold, ex. fine	15.25
1814	\$5.00 gold, very fine	55.00
1795	\$10 gold, very fine	35.50
1797	\$10, ex. fine	30.00
1907	\$20 gold, St. Gaudens, unc.	36.00
1852	Aug. Humbert \$50 gold, fine	210.00
1853	U. S. Assay \$20, unc.	42.50
1855	Kellogg \$20 gold, fine	40.00
1849	Norris Greig Norris \$5	60.00
1860	Clark Gruber \$10, unc.	75.00
1849	Oregon Exchange \$5, fine	180.00
1849	Mormon \$5 gold, v. good	23.50
1850	Mormon \$5 gold, v. fine	28.00
1860	Mormon \$5 gold, v. fine	65.00
(1834)	Bechtler \$1 gold, unc.	15.00
	North Carolina \$5 C. Bechtler, 20 Carats 150 G., unc.	475.00
	Georgia \$5 gold, Rutherford	100.00
1795	silver dollar, about unc.	18.00
1798	dollar, small eagle	14.00
1836	flying eagle dollar, proof	30.00
	Proof set Trade dollars (11)	30.00
1856	flying eagle cent, unc.	15.00
1856	flying eagle cent, almost pure nickel, dull proof	31.00
	\$20.00 demand note of 1861 payable at New York, fine	365.00
	\$2 National bank notes of first charter period	11.50
	\$50 legal tender, 1863	60.00
1880	\$10 jackass note, unc.	14.50
1837	Kirtland Mormon note	6.25
1612	Brunswick triple crown of Henry Julius, ex. fine	31.00
1648	triple crown of Christian Louis, fine	25.00
1679	double crown of Rudolph Augustus, ex. fine	17.00
1642	England silver half pound, ex. fine	25.00
	Gold rose noble of Edward III	21.00
	Elizabeth gold sovereign	45.00
1738	Geo. II double guinea	18.00
1823	Geo. III double sovereign	17.50
	Napoleon 40 francs, v. fine	13.50
1872	Austria gold 4 ducats	18.50
1842	Russia platinum 3 rubles	25.00
	Gold octodrachm of Arsinoe II, Egypt, v. fine	55.00
	Macedon gold stater of Philip II, very fine	38.00
	Thrace gold stater of Lysimachus, ex. fine	30.00
	Syracuse silver tetradrachm, very fine	17.50
1792	half-disme, ex. fine	75.00
1652	Pine Tree shilling	20.00

30c. J. Gault encased stamp	18.25
24c. same	13.50
1793 half cent, ex. fine, G. 1	60.00
1794 half cent, G. 4, ex. fine	21.00
1795 half cent, G. 3, ex. fine	15.50
1796 half cent, good	45.00
1831 half cent, very fine	25.00
1846 half cent, proof	35.00
1793 large cent, chain AMERI, Crosby 1-A, ex. fine	125.00
1793 cent, Cr. 4-C, very fine	40.00
1793 cent, Cr. 6-F, fine	25.00
1793 cent, Liberty cap, v. fine	75.00
1794 cent, Hays 39, unc. gem	55.00
1796 cent, Lib. cap, ex. fine	25.00
1797 cent, D. 100, unc. gem	90.00
1799 cent, very good	33.00
1802 cent, unc.	31.00
1804 cent, ex. fine	81.00
1806 cent, uncirculated	62.50
1808 cent, uncirculated	32.50
1809 cent, ex. fine	17.50
1810 cent, uncirculated	18.50
1821 cent, unc.	85.00

CHARTER MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. N. C.

Thomas L. Elder, in the last issue of *The Numismatist*, referred to the first meeting of the New York Numismatic Club. In looking over my medals I ran across one of Abraham Lincoln, which was struck by Mr. Elder, and reads as follows: "New York Numismatic Club Charter Members: Frank C. Higgins, Albert R. Frey, Elliott Smith, G. R. Kennedy, D. M. Webster, E. H. Adams." This undoubtedly is authentic, and in order to keep the records clear I thought I would write you the names of the charter members of the New York Numismatic Club.

JULIUS GUTTAG.

42 Stone St., New York City, Feb. 13.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs

DIRECTORY.

American Numismatic Association—Meets annually in convention. Harry T. Wilson, Secretary, 535 N. Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

American Numismatic Society, New York City—Meets four times annually at its building, Broadway at 156th Street. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary.

Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal—Meets monthly at Chateau de Ramezay. Dr. A. H. MacCordick, Corresponding Secretary.

Atlanta Coin Club, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at the Y. M. C. A. W. J. Warner, Secretary, 1562 Westview Dr., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.—Meets monthly. Shepard Pond, Secretary, 258 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Bronx (N. Y.) Coin Club—Meets fourth Wednesday of each month at East 148th Street Restaurant, just east of Third Ave., Bronx, New York City. F. S. Knobloch, Secretary, 1055 East 232d St., New York City.

Brooklyn Coin Club—Meets second Wednesday of each month. William R. Tait, Secretary, 586 Bay Ridge Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Buffalo Numismatic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Y. M. C. A. Charles E. Stoaks, Secretary, 253 Spaulding St., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

California Coin Club, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets first Tuesday evening of each month. Sidney Haas, Secretary, 6421 Orange St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Chase Bank Coin Society, New York City—Meets third Monday of each month. R. W. Robinson, Secretary, 18 Pine Street, New York City.

Chautauqua Coin, Stamp and Curio Club, Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at Hotel Jamestown. C. B. Sampson, Secretary, R. F. D. 1, Jamestown, N. Y.

Chicago Coin Club, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first Wednesday of each month at the Atlantic Hotel. R. E. Davis, Secretary, 1708 E. 69th St., Chicago, Ill.

Cincinnati Numismatic Association—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 8 o'clock P. M., Starrett's Netherland Plaza Hotel, S. E. Cor. Fifth and Race Streets. Chas. J. Thul, Secretary, 2631 Hemlock St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Columbus Numismatic Society, Columbus, Ohio—Meets second Monday evening of each month at the Neil House. Oliver H. Griffin, Secretary, 2724 Westerville Rd., Columbus, Ohio.

Dallas Coin Club, Dallas, Texas—Meets third Thursday night of each month. W. V. Parker, Secretary, 4311 Ross Ave., Dallas, Texas.

Detroit Coin Club, Detroit, Mich.—Meets first and third Thursdays in the Detroit News conference room, Lafayette and Second Blvd. A. M. Livingston, Secretary, 3623 Brooklyn Ave., Detroit, Mich.

New Jersey Numismatic Society—Meets second Thursday of each month at Evergreen Restaurant, Sanford St., near Central Ave., East Orange, N. J. Miss Gladys D. Wade, Secretary, 11 Berkeley Road, Maplewood, N. J.

New York Numismatic Club, New York City—Meets second Friday of each month. F. C. C. Boyd, Secretary, 237 East 20th St., New York City.

Northampton Numismatic Society, Northampton, Mass.—Meets fourth Wednesday of each month at Y. M. C. A. Building. Elzear J. Paul-hus, Secretary, Northampton, Mass.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets last Wednesday of each month. Harvey L. Hansen, Secretary, 123 Greenbank Ave., Piedmont, Cal.

Pittsburgh Coin Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets second Thursday at Room 509, Downtown Y. M. C. A. Building, Third Ave. and Wood St. A. M. Barker, Secretary-Treasurer, 150 Morewood Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rochester Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Municipal Museum. Joseph B. Harzinski, Secretary, 9 Arlington St., Rochester, N. Y.

St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets monthly at Washington University. T. E. Duncan, Secretary, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass.—Meets second Wednesday of each month. E. J. Bigelow, Secretary, 396 Bridge St., Northampton, Mass.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets six times a year. January, February, March, April, November and December. Ernest Spoford, Secretary, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Syracuse Numismatic Association, Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at the Onondaga Hotel. Paul S. Burns, Secretary, 2012 James St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Washington Numismatic Society, Washington, D. C.—Meets second Tuesday of each month at Strong John Thomson School, Twelfth and L Sts. N. W. Frederic E. Hodge, Corresponding and Recording Secretary, 136 Bryant St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society—Meets the first Tuesday of every month at the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. A. C. Gies, Secretary, 6260 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio—Meets second Wednesday of each month at the Allerton Hotel. Harley L. Freeman, Secretary, 1432 East 47th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Youngstown Numismatic Club, Youngstown, Ohio—Meets second Friday of each month at the Home Saving Loan Co., basement, corner Federal and Chestnut Streets. Frank W. Schilling, Secretary, 1627 Glenwood Ave., Youngstown, Ohio.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB—301st meeting, January 12th, Edward T. Newell, president, presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Barnet, Bauer, Blake, Boyd, Brown, Deas, Gutttag, Hahn, Holzman, Knobloch, Kraus, Kusterer, Marx, Morris, Newell, Sghia, Smith, Stein, Wood and Wormser, and as guests, Ogden Field and Dr. Thomas O. Mabbott.

The topic for the evening was "Mexican Revolutionary Pieces." Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Gutttag: 1913 (2) Parral, one peso; Villa 1913 and 1914 pesos; 1914 and 1915 two pesos; Sterling Investment Company, Reno, Nevada, dollar; 2 United States Postal Notes, 1883 and 1885.

Mr. Boyd: A selection of Mexican Revolutionary pieces, Wood numbers 2, 4, 8, 12, 12-B, 16, 17, 61, 68, 69, 69-A, 70, 72, 83, 108, 124, 125, 126, 126-XX, 138, 139, 139-A, 140, 142, 142-A, 143, 144-A, 145, 145-A, 146. Particular mention was made of the Wood 144-A, being a 20 pesos of Oaxaca, reverse 0150 oro instead of what is ordinarily on this piece, 0175 oro. It was Mr. Boyd's understanding there were only two of these pieces known.

Mr. Marx: \$50, octagonal, 1915, of Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco. 60 pesos, Mexican, Oaxaca, 1916. Annam, Ducton Anh Hoang de Tu Duc period, 1847-1883. France, coronation medal of Ludwig XVI, June 11, 1775. Victory medal, Anna, 1704. France, 100 francs, Napoleon III, 1869.

Mr. Sghia: Six Mexican revolutionary pieces.

Mr. Knobloch: Mexico, 1914 peso, "Muera Huerta."

Mr. Deas: Sesqui-Centennial \$2.50 gold.

Mr. Wood: Five Mexican revolutionary pieces: 3 Sinaloa pieces, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; the rare Muera Huerta piece, No. 12; the cardboard Toluca 5 centavos, No. 179.

Mr. Kraus: Czecho-Slovakia, 2 and 4 ducats, commemorative; Prager groschen; German groschen, thirteen century.

Dr. Hahn: Sir Walter Raleigh impression from silver, engraved seal, giving different official positions held by him during Queen Elizabeth's reign. Outer line reads: "Sigill Dni Walter Raleigh Militis; Gardion; Stannor; Cornub: et Devon"; inner line, "Capitan: Gard: Reg: et Gubernator: Insular: Jersey." Center, knight in full armor with Raleigh crest on shield and twice on horse armor.

Mr. Bauer: Complete set of proofs of the coinage of George V in original case as issued.

The membership committee submitted the following names: Ogden M. Field, 58 Marble Hill avenue, New York City, proposed by E. Smith and seconded by F. C. C. Boyd; Dr. Thomas O. Mabbott, 1232 Madison avenue, New York City, proposed by Moritz Mormser and seconded by F. C. C. Boyd; S. Frederick Telleen, care Chase National Bank, 18 Pine street, New York City, proposed by Mr. J. M. Telleen and seconded by F. C. C. Boyd. Following the usual procedure, these names will be voted upon at the February meeting.

The executive committee suggested as the topic for the February meeting "The Stuarts in Numismatics." It was decided that this be the topic for the February meeting. Mr. Sghia then suggested that at every meeting a part of the United States series be exhibited so that some of the newer members would have an opportunity to examine the United States coinage. Mr. Sghia suggested that for the February meeting we include with the regular topic, the exhibition of United States half cents.

The president then called on Mr. Field and Dr. Mabbott, as guests of the evening, for a few remarks. Mr. Field, who is a nephew of Elliott Smith, said he was very much pleased to be with the club members, and his interest in the club was not so much numismatic, as he had become interested in stamps through looking at his uncle's collection, and that perhaps some day he would be a coin collector.

Dr. Mabbott, who has been a coin collector and a student of numismatics for a great number of years, reminisced on his activities in numismatics and the pleasure he has derived from it, and spoke in very complimentary terms of the late David Proskey and our fellow member, Howland Wood.

Mr. Newell then called on George J. Bauer, our member from Rochester. Mr. Bauer stated he was very happy to be with us, enjoyed our meeting very much and hoped to be with us again soon.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB—302nd meeting, February 9th, Arthur W. Deas, vice-president, presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Barnet, Blake, Boyd, Butler, Deas, Field, Dr. Hahn, Holzman, Kraus, Kusterer, Dr. Mabbott, Marx, Morris, Sghia, Smith, Stein, Wood and Wormser, and as guests, C. H. Johnson, grand secretary of the Masonic Grand Lodge, State of New York; Mr. O'Malley and J. O. Eames.

The topic for the evening was "The Stuarts in Numismatics."

Robert S. Holzman read a paper, "The Stuarts and Numismatics."

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Smith: The Order of the Golden Fleece of Spain.

Mr. Wood: Four Spanish medals of the Bourbon kings, Philip V, Charles III, Charles IV and Ferdinand VII, showing the marked facial characteristics of the dynasty.

Dr. Hahn: India, silver rupee, Moghut Mohammed, A. H. 1131-61, A. D. 1719-1748; mint, Shabijohanadod or Delhi.

Mr. Sghia: Type collection of Half Cents: 1793, 1795, Gilbert No. 3, punctuated date; 1803, 1828, 1853.

Mr. Eames: One of the early "Loterie Nationale de La Republic Française," 100 francs, certificate Le 30 Novembre 1933.

Mr. Boyd: A collection of half cents from 1793 to 1857.

Dr. Mabbott: William III of England, double-headed shilling.

Mr. Wormser: 24 gold and 12 silver coins of Scotland; 19 gold and 15 silver coins of England.

Mr. Jacob Marx: Mary of Scots, gold ryal, 1555; Scotland, James VI, ryder, 1593; Charles I, 1625-1648, 3 pounds, 1642; James II, 1685-1688, 5 guineas, 1687; Anne, 1701-1714, 5 guineas, 1705.

Mr. Barnet: \$10 compound interest note, dated June 10/64, Chittenden and Spinner signatures; 4 Lincoln Civil War tokens in nickel and copper-nickel; 6 Civil War cards, Lane, N. Y., and Monks, N. Y., in nickel, white

metal and copper nickel, including one new find in white metal. 1 Civil War card, Parsons, N. Y., copper-nickel, new variety. 9 Civil War cards, Stoner and Shroyer, Adamsville, O., in copper, brass, copper-nickel and white metal, including one new find.

Mr. Blake: Half dime, 1802.

The Secretary reported the death of our esteemed honorary member, Rudolph Kohler, which occurred on January 23rd. A wreath of flowers was sent to the funeral in the name of the club.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, Almighty God has recently removed from our midst our esteemed member, Mr. Rudolph Kohler, and

"Whereas, Mr. Kohler has long been well known as an honorable and upright numismatist; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the members of the New York Numismatic Club, do hereby record our sense of loss through the death of Mr. Kohler, and order these resolutions spread on the minutes of this club and a copy be sent to his bereaved widow."

The executive committee suggested that the topic for the March meeting be the exhibition of satirical pieces of Napoleon III. An exhibit and a paper on this subject will be read by Howland Wood. It was also suggested that there be an exhibition of United States cents prior to 1858. It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that these be the topic for the March meeting.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that a rising vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Holzman for the paper which he read on "The Stuarts and Numismatics." A rising vote of thanks was also extended to Mr. Wormser for the very excellent collection of coins which he exhibited to-night, and the remarks he had made relative to the topic of the evening.

The membership committee reported favorably on the names of Ogden M. Field, Dr. Thomas O. Mabbott and S. Frederick Telleen. It was moved by Mr. Boyd and seconded by Mr. Wormser, that the rules of the club be waived in the case of Dr. Mabbott, who had been personally acquainted with the members of the club for a great number of years, and that Dr. Mabbott be elected by a rising vote. The motion was carried. The applications of Mr. Field and Mr. Telleen were then acted upon and voted by ballot. Both of these gentlemen were unanimously elected.

The membership committee presented the application of J. Owen Eames, 37 Wall Street, New York City, proposed by Mr. Sghia and seconded by Mr. Boyd. Following the usual procedure, Mr. Eames' application will be acted upon at the next meeting.

The chairman, Mr. Deas, called upon C. H. Johnson, Mr. O'Malley and Mr. Eames. These gentlemen spoke of their enjoyment at attending the meeting and Mr. Johnson particularly mentioned his interest in coin collecting and the fact that the Masonic body at New York recently has started a Masonic Stamp Club. At the present time this stamp club has 300 members, and perhaps in the very near future the Masonic body of New York will have a coin club.

The entire matter of the inquiry in The Numismatist regarding the reprinting of the early numbers of The Numismatist was discussed by practically all the members of the club, and it was the unanimous opinion of all the members of the club present on this occasion that they were not in favor of the early numbers of The Numismatist being reprinted. The secretary was instructed to advise the following people the result of the poll of the club, including in his advice the names of all the members who had voted: Frank G. Duffield, editor of The Numismatist; the President of the A. N. A. and the Chairman of the Board of Governors.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—January 18, 232d meeting. Members present: Messrs. Temple, Watson, Eggert, Noyes, Kling, Dr. Renz, Kaller, Hoare, Hubel, Brisley, Dworkowski, Dodd, Curto, Stehfest, Beck, Brownlee, Needels and Livingstone. Visitor, Mr. Bidwell.

Letters quoting prices on the Oregon Trail half dollars were read and the secretary was instructed to purchase from the low bidders.

The application for membership of Page Brownlee was reported on favorably and he was admitted as a member of the club.

The banquet committee reported on various places suitable to hold the

annual banquet and the Turnverin Society was chosen for the annual banquet on March 1st.

The joint exhibition with the Michigan Stamp Club date has been set for April 7 and 8 in the Fort Wayne Hotel. The members were requested to get their exhibits ready.

Philadelphia mint Washington quarters were donated by Messrs. Temple and Kaller to the club collection.

Following are the exhibits:

Dr. Renz: \$10 1879 refunding certificate, portrait of Franklin. This note was convertible into 4 per cent. bonds and interest at 4 per cent. Present value of note \$21.30; retails up to \$75.

Mr. Stehfest: \$1 gold 1903 Louisiana Purchase, Jefferson, Unc.; \$1 gold 1903 Louisiana Purchase, McKinley, Unc.

Mr. Hoare: Warren G. Harding gilt commemorative medal; Gen. U. S. Grant bronze commemorative medal; Leopold, bronze commemorative medal; Princess Juliana of Netherlands, commemorative bronze medal.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—233d meeting, February 1. Members present: Messrs. Noyes, Curto, Brownlee, Hoare, Stehfest, Brisley, Bott, Dwokowski, Kaller, Temple, Beck, Dodd, Bradlin, Needeles, Watson, Eggert, Turner, Hubel and Livingstone. Visitors present: Mr. Godfrey, Mr. Bidwell, Mr. Temple and Mr. Hoffman.

Mr. Dwokowski, chairman of the publicity committee, reported that Mr. Betron, of the Detroit News, would publish an article on gold coins within the next two weeks.

Mr. Hubel, chairman of the entertainment committee, reported progress with the arrangement for the annual banquet, March 1.

Mr. Dwokowski, chairman of the exhibition committee, requested that members wishing to exhibit should hand their names to him with list of what they intend to exhibit. A notice to this effect would be placed on the next notice of meeting.

The president suggested that a paper be read at every other meeting, and the following offered to submit papers in the near future: Mr. Noyes, Mr. Dwokowski, Mr. Watson, Mr. Hubel, Mr. Rapp and Mr. Stehfest.

An interesting talk on the changing monetary values of foreign countries to that of the United States was given by Mr. Dwokowski.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Noyes: Gold medal of the Detroit Camera Club, 1898; first medal issued by the Chicago Coin Club, bronze, commemorating the visit of the U. S. S. Nashville to Chicago; bronze medal presented by Congress to Commodore Ingram, 115mm.

Mr. Needeles: Coins of the German Empire and coins of the Austrian Empire.

COLUMBUS NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—President Geo. Andrews presided at the 29th meeting. The following members were present: Messrs. Andrews, Dunlap, Griffin, Walters, E. C. Henderson, Chambers, Taylor, Jewett, Turner, Potter, McCrory, Evans and Berman. The following visitors were present: R. H. Hayden, Geo. Crook, L. E. Kaufman and R. E. Ostot.

The president read a letter from the U. S. Treasury Department explaining that collectors of coins could hold in their collections four gold coins of each date and each mint and denominations.

The society called a special meeting for February 26th. It will be exchange night for the members.

After the meeting there was a nice auction.

NEW JERSEY NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—January 11th, fourth meeting. Those present were: Messrs. Wade, Collyer, Dalley, O'Malley, Hermeth, Nettleship, Frayne, Higbie and Miss Wade. At the meeting Messrs. George H. Blake and Walter F. Allgeyer became members.

A lengthy discussion of the proposed constitution and by-laws took place and were finally passed on by the members present.

The members had the pleasure of seeing exhibited by Mr. Higbie the following Grand Crosses: Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, Portuguese Order of Saint Isabella, Belgian Order of Leopold the First, Russian

Order of the White Eagle, Golden Fleece of Austria, and the Japanese Order of the Rising Sun, also the breast stars of the British Order of Michael and George and the Moroccan Order of the Crescent.

Mr. Frayne exhibited, among many others, the following Presidential Indian Peace Medals and British Indian Peace Medals: Washington, 1792; John Quincy Adams, U. S. Grant, James Madison, and Abraham Lincoln; also the Victoria, Treaty No. 4, 1874, and Victoria, Treaty No. 7, 1877, medals.

Mr. Blake had an uncut sheet of \$5 national bank notes numbered from 1 to 6, issued by the First National Bank of Newport, Pennsylvania, with the same man signing as president and treasurer.

NEW JERSEY NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—February 8th, fifth meeting. Owing to the absence of the president, due to sickness, the meeting was called to order by the vice-president, James M. Wade. Members present were: Messrs. Grode, Hermeth, Higbie, Dalley, Blake and Wade. There were also present Messrs. Badgley, Prussing, Chance, Perez-Petinto, Runyon and Kelly, who desired to join the Society.

A discussion of the matter of subjects for future meetings then took place. It was unanimously decided that it was desirable to have a topic each meeting and the topic selected for the next meeting is "The American Dollar, Both Silver and Paper." George H. Blake has agreed to give a brief talk on the subject.

As a number of members are stamp collectors, a discussion arose as to whether any change should be made in the by-laws and name of the society. Consensus of opinion of the members seemed against any change, as the society was organized for the study of numismatics and not philately.

A number of those present then displayed very interesting exhibits.

The next meeting of the society will be held March 8th at the Evergreen Restaurant, 8 Sanford Street, East Orange, New Jersey, with dinner starting at about 6.45 and the regular meeting at 8.15. Anyone who is interested is invited to communicate with the secretary, at 11 Berkeley Road, Maplewood, N. J.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—153d meeting, Dec. 26, 1933. Members present were Messrs. Lloyd, Hopkins, Draudt, Whittall, Taylor, Tracy, Bishop and Paulson.

Communication addressed to Mr. Lloyd from Paul B. Joyce was read mentioning his visit to Dr. Henderson. Dr. Henderson extended an invitation to our members to attend Columbus Numismatic Club meeting.

Quotations for binding Numismatists were mentioned and, after a discussion, tabled until the next regular meeting.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Stuart Mosher, president; Kenneth Draudt, vice-president; Nelson T. Hopkins, treasurer; J. C. Tracy, Jr., secretary; Jack Bishop, assistant secretary; Mr. Whittall, librarian; Mr. Girmann, curator; Messrs. Mosher, Taylor, Lloyd, Hopkins and Bingham, board of governors.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Hopkins: Numerous overstacked coins.

Mr. Bishop: Foreign coins.

Mr. Draudt: Commemorative half dollars.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—154th meeting, January 8. Members present were as follows: Messrs. Becker, Schunke, Lloyd, Hopkins, Baker, Whittall, Taylor, Stoaks, Walker, Paulson and Tracy. President Mosher presided.

A letter was received from Mr. E. A. Gilroy, expressing his appreciation for being elected to honorary membership in the Buffalo Numismatic Association.

Mr. Mosher spoke briefly concerning the Junior Coin Club and also regarding the value of The Numismatist and recommended that the Junior Coin Club subscribe to this valuable publication, as well as members of the B. N. A.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Mosher: Square double crown of Salzburg, 1624; hat money of Pagh; copper fishhook money of Ceylon; gold koban of Japan, 1860; Shang-

hai tael of Hsin-tung, 1856; square copper ore of Sweden, 1625; half Spanish 8-real piece, 1773, counterstamped "Tortola". 20 heller of Tabora, German East Africa, 1916, struck from brass taken by the Germans from the British vessel Sybil; Chinese copper ring money, ancient. Siamese mother-of-pearl gambling token.

Mr. Stoaks: Indenture of carpenter apprentice issued in 1820; New York State Militia, major's commission of 1835; letters written by Union soldiers stationed before Vicksburg; Confederate currency of 1864, 1863, 1862, 1861; County issues of Russell & Co., Virginia, 25c., 1862; Roanoke, \$1, 1862; Montgomery Co., 50c., 1862.

Mr. Schunke: Polish coins: Gold ducats of 1612, 1795, 1792, 1670, 1692; gold $\frac{1}{4}$ ducat of 1717; silver crowns of 1778, 1631 and 1649.

Mr. Lloyd: Washington Bi-Centennial pieces, Hansen's Nos. 16, 17, 19, 24, 26 and 44, together with an unlisted variety of the Valley Forge Memorial. Brooke's "English Coins."

An auction was held after the meeting adjourned.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—155th meeting, January 22. Members present were: Messrs. Hopkins, Stoaks, Becker, Draudt, Girmann, Whittall, Walker, Taylor, Mosher, Paulson and Tracy. Visitors, T. James Clarke, honorary member, of Jamestown, N. Y.; Messrs. Nathan Bell and E. H. Tierney. Vice-President Kenneth Draudt presided.

A motion was made and carried to subscribe to the Numismatic Circular for one year.

Motion was made and carried to have 100 club tokens struck at a cost not to exceed \$9.00.

Mr. Clarke was presented by Vice-President Draudt, and his talk to the members was very interesting.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Mosher: 300 Chinese cash from the Han dynasty, 140-86 B. C., to the eighteenth century.

CINCINNATI NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—February 14. Those present were Messrs. Crosswhite, Lyon, Brand, Lazar, Thul, Schwarz, Broker, Boebinger and Schultz.

A highly interesting lecture and display was given by Mr. Crosswhite covering his collection of United States fractional currency. Mr. Crosswhite's collection is beautifully mounted and arranged and the bills are all in practically new condition. Through his thorough study of his subject, Mr. Crosswhite's remarks were interesting throughout and gave the members who heard him a valuable lesson on fractional currency.

Mr. Broker displayed several hundred foreign coins and make come sales of the rarer ones.

A vote was taken as to the advisability of holding a public display of numismatic material and was favorably acted upon.

CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB—72d meeting, February 6th. Members present included Messrs. Caldwell, Carey, Carlsen, DeVore, Flippen, Gilhousen, Haas, Harbeck, Harry L. Hart, Kirkpatrick, Laible, Larson, K. Lee, Mansbach, May, Newcomb, Plummer, Sandaker, Dr. Smith, Van Rossem, Krachey, Goldberg, Exline, Tierney, Leo Smith, Misch and Plumeyer. Guests were Mrs. Flippen, Messrs. J. D. Lambert, Boardman, Don Hunt and Eddie Carpenter.

It was moved and seconded that a new list of the members be made up and distributed, and that the secretary be instructed to furnish copies to all members, making up and having the list ready by the next meeting. Following the business of the meeting it was given over to a discussion of the public exhibit of coins to be made in March.

Mr. Newcomb then took over the meeting with a questionnaire talk on U. S. copper cents. The founding of a national mint was advocated as early as 1781 by Robert Morris, head of the Government's financial affairs. A die-sinker named Dudley was employed, and mint machinery was shipped from Europe in 1782. It was decided that the decimal system of coinage be adopted; dies for suggested coins were produced in 1783, including a

"mark" of 1000 mills and a "quint" of 500 mills. The project, however, fell through. On July 6, 1785 and August 8, 1786 (when names, weights and fineness were adopted) the Congress of the general Government passed resolutions adopting the dollar of 100 cents, with minor denominations increasing in a decimal ratio. None were coined, however, and during the period 1785-89 several of the States coined or had coined copper cents (and half cents in Massachusetts) of their own, under the Articles of Confederation. Massachusetts established a mint and projected a silver and gold coinage as well, though only cents and half cents were coined; other States had cents coined on contract. A second attempt was made in 1786 to establish a U. S. mint. The Constitution prohibited coinage by States; in effect, March 4, 1789, it put an effectual end to the State coinages, many of which were dishonest in weight.

Mr. Newcomb exhibited a number of his fine cents, and a cast of one of the three known strawberry-leaf 1793 cents.

Mr. Larson gave a questionnaire talk on Scandinavian coins, from which everyone learned things about them previously unknown. The Scandinavian countries include Iceland, Denmark and its colonies, Norway, Sweden, and Finland (because of its large population of Swedes). The term Viking should be pronounced vee-king. At one period for three hundred years all the Scandinavians were under one king; now they are four kingdoms and one republic. Iceland is an independent kingdom, its King being the King of Denmark. A collection of Scandinavian coins can be made cheaper than collecting American. Because of their interdependence coins of Scandinavian countries should be made together, and not one country separately. The rarest coins of Scandinavia are: Swedish, plate-money 5 daler (2 made), 3 daler (4 made), and 10 daler (6 made).

Mr. Larson exhibited U. S. \$1, 1795; 50c., 1794; 25c., 1804, and a very rare large double crown of Denmark of King Christian IV. He delivered a 1933 A. N. A. convention medal and an official program, presented by the Chicago Coin Club.

ATLANTA COIN CLUB—January 16, E. P. Morgan, president, presiding. There were eight members and no visitors present.

E. P. Tomlinson was thanked by the club for the splendid entertainment at his home in January.

Most of the meeting was given over to the discussion of a permanent meeting place and ways to start new members, but nothing was definitely acted upon.

ATLANTA COIN CLUB—February 6, E. P. Morgan, president, presiding. Eleven members were present and one visitor.

It was decided by the club to have the Y. M. C. A. as a permanent meeting place for the club.

A very interesting program of pirate money was held, with the following exhibition: Doubloon, J. J. Gonzales; pieces-of-eight, J. H. Hardwick.

After the announcement that there would be an auction sale at the next meeting, the meeting adjourned.

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The January meeting of the society was held by invitation of Mr. Albert Kelsey at the Franklin Inn Club, South Camac street, Monday evening, January 22. Present: Messrs. Langenheim (in the chair), Lester, McInnes, Carty, Longstreth, Garrison, Frazier, Morris, Milne, Kelsey, Harris, Wetherill, Dr. Hirst, Foederer, Stokes, Sioussat and Peters.

Mr. Langenheim, curator of numismatics, submitted his report and presented a medal from the Society of Medallists, which was received and ordered placed in the collection.

Mr. Longstreth, chairman of the committee on program, reported that Dr. Woodhouse would like to hold the February meeting; that Mr. Milne would hold the March meeting, and a trip will be taken to Penn Charter School. Mr. Longstreth reported that the April and May meetings were also arranged for, and under the circumstances the question of having a meeting at the Planetarium should be deferred until next season.

The chairman of the nominating committee, Mr. Peters, reported the following nominations for 1934:

President, F. D. Langenheim; vice-presidents, J. Bertram Lippincott, Howard Longstreth, Harrold E. Gillingham, J. Stodgell Stokes; recording secretary, Ernest Spofford; corresponding secretary, Richard Peters, Jr.; treasurer, Edward Hoopes; historiographer, Lawrence J. Morris; curator of numismatics, F. D. Langenheim; curator of antiquities, Harrold E. Gillingham; librarian, Edward Hoopes.

Committee on Numismatics, Garrett L. Reilly, Harrold E. Gillingham, Edward Hoopes.

Committee on Antiquities, Caleb J. Milne, Jr., F. Lynwood Garrison, Walter Wood.

Committee on Genealogy, S. W. Woodhouse, Jr., H. Bartol Brazier, Joseph G. Lester.

Committee on Publication, Richard Peters, Jr., Edward Robins, Lawrence J. Morris.

Committee on Finance, Robert C. Lea, Howard Longstreth, J. Stodgell Stokes.

Committee on Library, William S. Ashbrooke, Edward Hoopes, Ernest Spofford.

Committee on Membership, W. W. Hearne, A. C. Carty, Geo. Henderson.

Committee on Program, Howard Longstreth, Lawrence J. Morris, S. W. Woodhouse, Jr.

The secretary was instructed to cast a unanimous vote for the entire ticket.

The society then took a recess to hear a most excellent address by Mr. Kelsey on his experiences as a representative of the Pan-American Union in Spain and in the Latin-American countries, including Mexico.

At the conclusion of the address a collation was served, and the meeting adjourned.

DALLAS COIN CLUB—January 18. The first meeting of 1934 was called to order by C. A. McGlamery, president, with the following members present: Messrs. Butler, Lloyd, Boozer, Morton, Philpott, Chester Brooks, Murray Brooks, Cupp, Conover, Mehl and Parker.

Dr. D. F. Miller of Marlin, Texas, was admitted to membership.

The year-book for the Dallas Coin Club was discussed. This book is to contain a short history of the club, an introduction to each member, and the program for 1934.

The program for the evening consisted of exhibits of twenty coins each by the members. The coins were not to be of more than twenty-five cents each in value. The prize, a Norse-American medal, was awarded to Mr. Butler for having the most interesting exhibit.

NORTHAMPTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—January 24, the president in the chair. Members present were Messrs. Bigelow, Hill, Drowne, Joyce, Parsons and Paul-hus, also H. Bernard, a visitor.

This being the annual meeting, officers were elected as follows: President, Ernest J. Bigelow; vice-president, Myron J. Parsons; secretary-treasurer, E. J. Paul-hus.

Luman S. Drowne entertained with an exhibit of fine and valuable ancient Roman coins and gave an interesting talk on the ancient history concerning them and the people who coined and used them.

Earle H. Damon was voted a member of our society.

Entertainment for the next meeting will be a general exhibit of Washington and Lincoln items by all members having them. The new year finds our society in good condition and we hope for a most prosperous 1934.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Annual meeting, January 31. The Society met and dined at the Boston City Club. President Wardner occupied the chair. Other members present were Messrs. Stafford, Nichols, Davis, Blaney, Prior, Lowenstam, Barney, F. O. Brown, Willey, Hamilton and Pond.

Mr. Pond told of having attended the banquet held in New York in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the New York Numismatic Club. The dinner was followed by the club's annual meeting, presided over by the retiring president, Howland Wood, who for twenty-seven years has been a member of the Boston Numismatic Society.

President Wardner then called upon the committee appointed at the last meeting to bring in nominations for officers for the coming year, and Mr. Blaney, speaking for the committee, offered the following: For President, George W. Wardner; vice-president and curator, Charles A. Davis; treasurer, Morgan H. Stafford; secretary, Shepard Pond. There being no other nominations, these gentlemen were unanimously elected.

A discussion then took place on the subject of securing regular quarters for the society, and it was voted that the president appoint a committee of three to investigate and report on the cost and advisability of getting for the society a permanent room for general use as a club room where meetings might be held, dinners served and, perhaps, a reference library accumulated.

It having been realized for some time past that the by-laws of the society might well be altered to provide for larger activities and the better functioning of the society, it was voted that the president appoint a committee to study the by-laws and bring in a recommendation.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—February 6, President Marlier in the chair. Members present were Messrs. Marlier, Locker, Gaede, Hunt, Eastwood, Woodside, Hall, Manning, Piper and Gies. Mr. Patterson was a visitor.

Exhibitions were as follows:

Mr. Manning: Half dime, 1795, uncirculated; half dollars, 1805 over 04, H. 3; 1805 over 04, H. 2, broken die; 1805 over 04, H. 1, perfect die, and 1806, H. 10.

Mr. Woodside: Six Siam gold bullet money, 1 to $\frac{1}{8}$ ticals; Annam, silver bar, $\frac{1}{4}$ tael; Siam, 13 coins in silver, bronze and pewter.

Mr. Hunt: Harrison and other political tokens, and the New York prohibition medal of New York, 1855.

Mr. Gies: U. S. cents, 1796, Liberty cap, Gilbert 1; 1794, H. 5, 6, 45, 50 and 52.

CHASE BANK COIN SOCIETY—Seventh regular meeting of the society was held in the clubrooms at 42 Trinity Place on January 15th. Those present were Messrs. Nilson, Brown, Robinson, Bates, Reuter, Freas, Gurney, Gaynard, Sinnott, Spratt, Schmidt and Graveson, and Misses Gray and Gregory. Vernon L. Brown, president, presided.

The topic of the evening was "Coins of the British Isles." Following a short discussion in regard to the names and derivation of English coins the following members made exhibits: Miss Gregory and Messrs. Robinson, Nilson, Sinnott, Brown, Gaynard and Bates. The members were also interested in knowing that Henry VIII was known as "Old Copper Nose" because of the manner in which he debased the coinage.

Mr. Brown reported on his trip to Washington during the Christmas holidays and stated that he had been able to obtain from the Treasury Department uncirculated coins of recent years.

Following the meeting there was a lively auction of United States cents and some of them brought very good prices.

PITTSBURGH COIN CLUB—February 8. Present: Messrs. Hunt, Gibbs, H. Gibbs, Jr., Reinhart, Keitzer, Drew, Dunnigan, McIlrath, and Sallach. Richard Kaufman was present as a visitor. Mr. Dunnigan, the president, in the chair. Mr. McIlrath acted as secretary in the absence of Mr. Barker.

An interesting lecture was delivered by H. D. Gibbs. "Coins of the Bible" was the subject.

At the close of the business session the following exhibits were shown:

Mr. Hunt: Silver coins of Angola, 12 macutas to 2 macutas of Joseph I, Maria and Maria and Peter.

H. D. Gibbs: Coins of the Bible, illustrating the lecture, including Hebrew shekels, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, and $\frac{1}{12}$ shekels; widow's mite, leptons, and kodran-tres; Roman first, second and third bronzes; Greek tetradrachms and divisions; Egyptian, Roman and Phoenician ring money; also 10 varieties of English pattern halfpennies.

Mr. Sallach: Modern U. S. coins from 1921 to 1928 in several denominations.

H. Gibbs, Jr.: The first Pittsburgh Directory; old books and newspapers of period of Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln.

H. McIlrath: Crown-size coins of the Bonaparte family, from France, Italy, Spain and Holland.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB—179th meeting, January 3. There were forty-five members and guests present. The meeting was called to order by President Ripstra.

Mrs. Margaret Cabell and O. C. Lightner were elected to membership. The application of Edmund Amidon was received.

The president appointed the following as chairmen of committees: Entertainment, Dr. Skeen; exhibit, Mrs. Miller; membership, Dr. Rackus.

The information committee appointed in November was asked to continue with Mr. Cederlund as chairman.

The report of the secretary showed 117 members, of which 89 were local members. The average attendance at meetings during 1933 was 43.6. Five new members were admitted during the year.

Mr. Rayson read a very fine paper on certain aspects of the coinage of England.

The secretary reported on arrangements for a meeting place for 1934 and was instructed to close a contract for a larger room.

Dr. Rackus, Mr. Davis, and Mr. Kaefer spoke briefly on their exhibits.

The question of a change in the name of the club came up for discussion. An informal vote to determine the consensus of opinion of those present was taken and it was decided to make no change.

Mr. Hewitt raised the question of a spring coin exhibit. He was appointed chairman of a committee to investigate and report at the next meeting.

The curator suggested that arrangements be made to place our collection on exhibit at the Chicago Historical Society. Mr. Ripstra was asked to make arrangements.

Mrs. Miller asked for another donation day for the collection, when coins would be donated.

The secretary was asked to write to the Secretary of the Treasury to secure information on the new gold regulations.

The exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Rosholm: Medal of President Roosevelt and Swedish medals of Oscar II and Carl X Gustav.

Mr. Davis: Eighty-five Civil War tokens from Illinois and thirty half cents.

Mr. Stratton: A collection of fractional currency, mounted in a transparent leaved book.

Mr. Rayson: A selection of English coins from Anglo-Saxon times to the present, containing many rarities.

Mr. Kaefer: A centennial medal of Jackson, Mich., and a medal commemorating the unveiling of the Robert E. Lee Monument at Richmond, Va.

Dr. Rackus: Hand-cut nails used as currency in New England; an iron axe from an Indian burial in southern Illinois, bearing the mark of the Hudson Bay Company, and a medal cut in amber.

Mr. Cederlund: $\frac{3}{4}$ klippe of Silesia, 1621; ten German emergency notes with encased postage stamps; two Austrian encased 5-kronen stamps, and eleven German encased 40-pfennig stamps.

BRONX COIN CLUB—Fifth regular meeting, January 24th, O. T. Sghia, president, presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Clark, Dewey, Goldschmidt, Goldstone, Knobloch, Kortjohn, Sghia and Van Der Meer. Our guests of the evening were J. Owen Eames, Godfrey Knobloch, R. H. Lammers, K. L. Marsden and Louis S. Werner.

Correspondence was read from F. W. Harris, of Madison, Wis., and F. D. Langenheim, of Philadelphia, requesting copies of the paper read by Mr. Kortjohn on the cleaning of silver coins.

Mr. Dickinson, author of the book "Old American Coins," donated a copy to the club. This book was turned over to the Librarian and a letter of thanks sent Mr. Dickinson.

Mr. Gutttag donated a silver token to the charter members of the club, also a Bronx token to the club's collection of pieces issued in the Bronx. The Secretary was instructed to send Mr. Gutttag a letter of thanks. Our president, Mr. Sghia, also donated a Bronx item to the club.

A very interesting paper was read by Mr. Sghia on the "Coinage of Cuba." The paper was illustrated with a number of silver and copper coins.

A paper was read by Mr. Kortjohn on the coinages of Colombia, Costa Rica and Cuba.

A rather humorous paper was read by Mr. Dewey on "Fandango Dollars."

The siege money of Cartagena issued in 1873 was the subject of a paper by Mr. Knobloch.

As the topic for the evening was "Coins of countries beginning with the letter C and coins and greenbacks relating to the Silver Policy of the United States," the exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Clark: A large number of silver and copper coins of countries and provinces beginning with the letter "C" and dollar sized coins relating to monetary silver standards.

Mr. Dewey: 1877 Trade dollar and Pedley-Ryan token.

Mr. Goldschmidt: A fine collection of national bank notes and an uncut sheet of the first issue of 5c. fractional currency.

Mr. Knobloch: A siege piece of Cartagena, illustrating the paper read on this subject.

Mr. Kortjohn: A collection of small cents, 1856-1880, uncirculated or proof. A set of 2c. pieces and 20c. pieces, uncirculated or proof, and silver coins of Canada, China and Cuba.

Mr. Sghia: A set of the anchor series of Canada, coins of Ceylon and a complete set of 1915 Cuba issue.

Mr. Werner: Norse-American so-called half dollars, thick and thin planchets, and the Norse American dollar in silver. This large piece is a rarity, as the issue was limited to 50 pieces.

The by-laws of the club were suspended and J. Owen Eames and Louis S. Werner were unanimously elected to membership. Mr. J. Cappiello, although unable to attend, was also elected to membership.

A motion was made by Mr. Clark to have our membership list printed and a copy distributed to each member. This motion was seconded and carried. Mr. Eames has kindly consented to do the mimeographing.

A motion was made, seconded and carried to send a letter of condolence to Mrs. Rudolph Kohler on the death of her husband.

Under old business the matter of coin trays was again brought up. This question can now be dispensed with, as F. C. C. Boyd, of the New York Numismatic Club, is going to donate a set of trays to the club.

It was decided that the topic for the February meeting is to be: Coins of countries beginning with the letter D, small cents and two-cent pieces, also medallic art issued by the United States Government under the letter D.

NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—October 16, 1933. Prof. J. Rankine Brown read a paper on "The Early Coins of Napoleon Bonaparte," with special reference to the apparently contradictory inscriptions of "Napoleon Empereur" on the obverse and "Republique Francaise" on the reverse of the early coins issued by that ruler. The lecturer also traced, in a most interesting manner, the evolution of the terms, "Empire" and "Republic" and the titles "Caesar," "Consul" and "Emperor" and other like inscriptions appearing on coins and medals through the ages, and showed how these words had, in their modern usage, assumed meanings very different from the Latin words from which they were derived.

In discussing the reasons which may have led Napoleon to select the title of "Emperor" when he had himself elected the sole ruler of the French Republic, the lecturer pointed out that while there was a decided objection by the French people to the old title of "king," owing to its unpleasant associations, Napoleon himself had no objection to the royal title, since at the time he assumed the imperial title he exchanged the title or office of "Life President of the Italian Republic" for that of "King of Italy."

The lecturer expressed the opinion that the main reason for the choice of the title was that it linked the new regime or dynasty with the Holy Roman Empire as established by Charlemagne in the year 800. There was in Napoleon's day only one Emperor, and it is most significant that when Napoleon assumed the imperial title the old Holy Roman Empire came to an end—by the forced resignation of Francis II. Many things were done to strengthen this association. A medal was struck in 1806, on the obverse of which the head of Napoleon appears alongside that of Charlemagne.

At the coronation of Napoleon the sword and other insignia of Charlemagne were brought from Aix-la-Chapelle to Paris in order to grace the ceremony. The old Roman Emperor had endeavored to be crowned by the Pope, and at the crowning of Napoleon the Pope was actually brought from Rome to perform the ceremony. Notwithstanding the presence of the Pope, however, Napoleon crowned himself.

It was Napoleon's ambition to establish a hegemony over Europe; a mere king could not be overlord over kings, whereas the Roman Emperor had been overlord over many kings.

The "riddle" of the appearance of the word "Republic" on the early coins of the empire admits of a simple explanation. As soon as Napoleon became Emperor in 1804 he began to get rid of all vestiges of the republic as quickly as possible. The feast of the establishment of the republic and of the capture of the Bastille were celebrated for the last time during his regime in 1804. The words "Republique Francaise" disappeared from the stamp on newspapers after the end of 1805, and the State seal had been changed before that. For a longer period, in drawing up decrees, etc., Napoleon used the words, "Emperor by the Constitution of the Republic." On 29th April, 1806, in the formula for the promulgation of laws, the words used are: "Napoleon, by the Grace of God, and the Constitution," and no longer "of the Republic."

The removal of the word "Republic" from the coins required a legal enactment, and it was only after the interview at Erfurt, when Alexander, Czar of Russia, and Napoleon arranged for the submission of the peoples of Europe to the two of them, that he felt himself powerful enough to abolish the last remaining vestige of the republic by the decree of 22nd October, 1808, which stated, *inter alia*:

"The coins which shall be minted after the first of January, 1809, shall have as legend on the reverse the words 'Empire Francaise' instead of the words 'Republique Francaise.'"

Even before 1808, however, the Republican practice of dating by the year of the Republic (such as L'an 1, L'an 2, etc.) had been dropped, and the usual dating by the Christian era had been resumed.

Dr. Rankine Brown concluded by quoting Aulard, the leading French authority on the French Revolution, who declared that:

"No one paid any attention to the decree; the word 'republic,' formerly regarded by the people as a talisman of victory, was forgotten and had been replaced in the minds of the French people by the name of Napoleon, a second talisman of victory."

Referring to the evolution of titles, the Rev. D. C. Bates, who presided, said that from first to last Napoleon had apparently cherished the idea of a despotic rule, and that he had chosen for his first title that of "Premier Consul" associated with Roman rule, and finally he conferred on his son, while still an infant, the title of "King of Rome."

On motion, Professor Rankine Brown was accorded a hearty vote of thanks for his interesting and instructive address.

A fine series of medals and coins of the French revolutionary and Napoleonic periods was submitted for exhibition by Mr. J. B. Ward, of Hokitika, in order to illustrate the address. Other appropriate specimens were submitted by the Rev. D. C. Bates and Mr. Allan Sutherland.

Other exhibits during the evening included a finely executed official bronze medal commemorating the Chicago Century of Progress World's Fair, and a medal commemorating the flight of General Balboa's air armada from Italy to America and back (both specimens exhibited by Mr. K. Lowe). A bronze medal commemorating the cessation of the transportation of convicts to Tasmania in 1853 was loaned for exhibition by Mr. H. Elliott. Mrs. Bragger loaned a medal commemorating the restoration of the Amiens Cathedral in 1928, and Mr. J. B. Ward, of Hokitika, also submitted a Milton medal and a York Cathedral medal. Mr. Hassell Martin exhibited three specimens of Siamese silver ticals or bullet money. Miss E. H. C. Bowen exhibited a gold double-crown of James I, and Mr. H. R. Ford exhibited two thalers of the Dukes of Saxony, 1592 and 1623, one thaler of Frederick Ernehr, Duke of Brunswick and Luneburgh, 1624, and a five-mark piece of Xavier, King of Prussia and Poland, and Duke of Saxony, 1764, all in excellent condition.

Five members were elected as follows: Mr. T. H. Dickson, New Plymouth;

Miss E. H. C. Bowen, Wellington; Mr. Hassell Martin, Wellington; Mr. Geoff. Parker, Timaru, and Mr. R. C. Thornton, Staudholme Junction.

Matters briefly considered by the Council included a proposal to establish a Junior Branch of the Society through the secondary schools and colleges, the proposed issue of a Waitangi medal, and matters relating to the New Zealand coinage. It was decided to give consideration to the coinage bill when introduced. His Excellency, the Governor-General, Lord Bledisloe, Patron, is to be invited to again address the Society before he leaves for the Homeland.

CHICAGO JUNIOR COIN CLUB NO. 1—January 27, Abraham Lincoln Center, 700 E. Oakwood Blvd.

Exhibits of U. S. coins, Washington medals and paper money, and ancient books were made by several members. Many coins and medals changed hands. The sponsors of this club presented each member present with a large three-inch bronzed medal of Abraham Lincoln through Rollo E. Gilmore.

New members were Thomas Cantwell and Thomas Haskins. Each was given a collection of 25 different coins by the sponsors of the club.

It was decided that the next meeting would be held February 10th. All members were requested to be present and bring a friend collector. Mr. Gilmore reported that many new junior coin clubs were being organized in various parts of the country.

CHICAGO JUNIOR COIN CLUB, NO. 1—February 10. Present were the following: Curtis Reese, president; Robert Smith, George Raymond, Penn Carolan, Thomas Haskins and R. E. Gilmore.

Due to the inability of the vice-president, Warren Henry, to be present, the office was declared vacant and nominations were opened for vice-president. George Raymond was nominated and elected.

Curtis Reese exhibited about 325 coins of some 63 different countries, and George Raymond exhibited a collection of over 60 foreign and U. S. coins.

Penn Carolan exhibited a U. S. Victory medal and his collection of over 75 coins.

Thomas Cantwell had on exhibition his collection of coins and medals.

Each member present was presented with an embossed Lincoln cent, portraying Lincoln's bust in relief and mounted as a brooch for wearing on coat lapel, by the sponsors through Mr. Gilmore.

Each participated in lively trading.

THE CELLOPHANE DOLLAR.

It was inevitable. The dollar wrapped in cellophane simply had to come, and to Berkeley, Cal., goes the credit for making it available. Charles Adams, managing director of the Chamber of Commerce, in furthering the plan, cautioned the city residents not to shy away from dollar bills having an unfamiliar appearance. Then he distributed to merchants 10,000 cellophane wrappers, paper-dollar size, bearing the following legend in red ink: "BUY NOW AND BUY IN BERKELEY. Keep this money working to keep your neighbor working. Berkeley Chamber of Commerce."

The merchants inserted new dollar bills in these cellophane wrappers, and as the money circulated the wrapper was not supposed to be broken. Thus an endless chain of spending was suggested and there is sound economics back of the cellophane dollar, for, while there is no expansion of the currency, there is a stimulation to increased velocity, which has the same effect. Experts say that a dollar in active circulation does the work of ten dollars in ordinary circumstances.

HARVEY L. HANSEN.

The A. N. A. Library Is for the Use of Its Members.

Are You Taking Advantage of This Privilege?

"ATTIC PROSPECTORS" TO BENEFIT BY NEW PRICE OF GOLD.

An Associated Press dispatch from San Francisco of February 7 says:

"A boom among 'attic prospectors' was seen as officials of the United States Mint here said the new price of \$35 an ounce for any kind of gold probably will bring in a flood of scrap—trinkets prized heretofore only as heirlooms, gold teeth, rings and other articles. Melted at the mint, the old trinkets and jewelry, which probably have been lying untouched for years, will be paid for at the same price formerly offered only for newly-minted gold.

In years gone by thousands of miners brought their gold from the hills to the mint here, where they received \$20.67 an ounce for the "dust." They could have payment in any form they desired—minted gold pieces or paper money. Then came the recent regulations, specifying that only newly-mined gold would be purchased at the market price, and hordes of small placer miners, inexpertly panning the gravel beds in streams throughout California, brought in their small gleanings, sometimes weighing only one or two ounces. But they had to swear the gold was newly mined, and sometimes they didn't even have the small fee to pay the notary public.

Now anyone may bring in any amount of metal, have Uncle Sam melt it and be paid in crisp currency. Previously five ounces, or about \$100 worth, was the minimum. The Government makes a minimum handling charge of \$1 for one ounce or a thousand, and over 1,000 ounces the charge is in proportion."

THE NUMISMATIST AND THE A. N. A. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

The March, 1909, issue of *The Numismatist* contained as the leading article the correspondence connected with the election of King Victor Emanuel III of Italy as an honorary member of the American Numismatic Association. Other articles were: "A New Type Cent Soon to Be Issued—Will Bear Lincoln's Head"; "Victor D. Brenner" (sketch); "Roosevelt Panama Canal Medal"; "A Royal Numismatist" (sketch of Victor Emanuel III, by Francesco Gnecci). There is also a story on the coming International Numismatic Congress at the Belgian Exposition of 1910. The departments, "The Spirit of the Foreign Numismatic Press" and "Current American Numismatic Notes," are continued. The department devoted to the A. N. A. contained the names of 25 applicants.

"BOLONEY DOLLARS" VS. "COTTON DOLLARS."

While critics of the Administration's monetary policy snipe at what they call "rubber" and "boloney" dollars, Southern Congressmen seek methods of introducing more cotton into the dollar bill, says a press dispatch from Washington.

Last year the House Appropriations Committee asked the Treasury and the Bureau of Standards to try out a paper composed of half cotton and half linen. At that time cotton was selling at a very low price. The experiment has been undertaken, but the results are, as yet, indefinite. In the meantime, the operation of the Agricultural Adjustment act has contrived to raise the price of cotton to a point where there is little saving to the Government in using cotton instead of linen.

DISTRICT SECRETARY BOTSFORD IS ACTIVE.

The Berwick (Pa.) Enterprise of January 19 contained a lengthy article on the collection of pattern coins of William H. Woodin, former Secretary of the Treasury, by R. K. Botsford, District Secretary of the A. N. A. for Pennsylvania. The article was of particular interest locally because Berwick is the birthplace of Mr. Woodin. Mr. Botsford recently made an address on coins before the Sophomore Hi-Y Club of Berwick.



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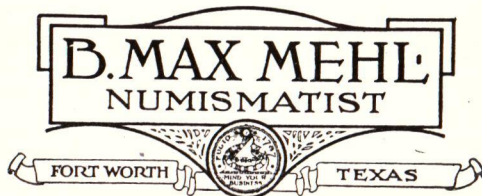
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THE FARMERS BANK OF WICKFORD, RHODE ISLAND.

Bills issued by the Colony of Rhode Island were the general medium of exchanges in Rhode Island from 1715 to 1786. The first State Bank was incorporated by the Legislature of Rhode Island in 1791, entitled "The Providence Bank." The Farmers Exchange Bank, of Gloucester, which was closed by the General Assembly in 1809, was the first Bank failure and the only Bank failure in R. I., from 1791 to 1829. In 1853, there were seventy-seven State Banks doing business in this State with a combined Capital of \$15,917,429.00 and Circulation of \$4,895,529.00.

THE FARMERS BANK OF WICKFORD formerly commenced the banking business as The Wickford Bank in 1854, and changed to The Farmers Bank in 1855. Finally, after a disturbed existence, the bank was liquidated in 1857. Presidents: A. R. Knapp and E. Chadsey. Cashiers: A. C. Collins, Francis M. Jennings and G. W. Brown.

The Notes were superbly engraved by Toppan, Carpenter & Co., New York and Philadelphia, and dated August 6th, 1855. Denominations issued: \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00, \$10.00 and \$20.00.

FARMERS BANK NOTES

\$1.00—1855	Good condition	\$1.00
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20-Cent Pieces, getting very scarce60
Quarter Dollar, Liberty Seated40
Quarter Dollar, Bust type50
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Half Dollar before 184065
Half Dollar before 183075
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Gold Dollars, large and small size, the two 6.00
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The above 20 lots, special for	...\$21.50

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1922 D Cent, Uncirculated\$.35
Lindbergh and Bremen Flyers Medals, Half Dollar size, bright, showy medals, the two30

Confederate Notes, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, all 1864, the five notes, special75
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\$3, fine or better\$6.00
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Abyssinia, dime size silver coin15
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Rome, Denarii, Salonina, A. D. 263-26850
Rome, Denarii, Postumus, A. D. 258-26750
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100 Foreign copper, nickel and silver coins, all different, a nice little collection for 3.75

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Austria, Pre-War 1000 Kronen note15
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Russia, Pre-War 100 Ruble note15
German Pre-War 100 Mark note10
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Mexico, Madera Revolution, 1915, 1, 5, 10 Pesos, uncirculated, the 315
The above 6 lots70

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This **CATALOG** gives prices on these coins in **GOOD, FINE, UNCIRCULATED** and **PROOF** condition, the latter of course only where proofs are known. It clearly defines each condition, so that a child can understand it, and determine the value of any coin.

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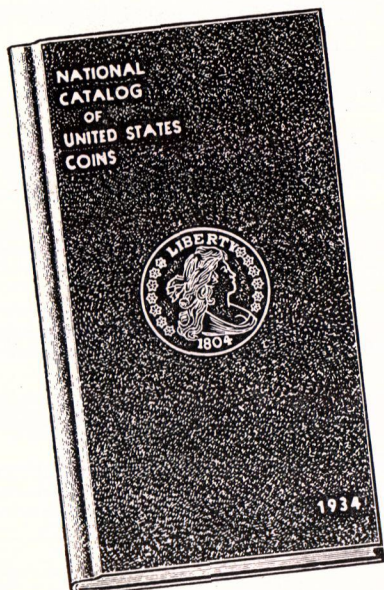
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(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



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1865	13,640,000		.15	.35	1.25
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1867	2,938,750		.15	.50	1.25
1868	2,803,750		.15	.50	1.25
1869	1,546,500		.15	.50	1.50
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1861 Ex. Fine	2.50
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1802 vfa .25; good	1835 v. gd. .15; fine40
1803 fa .15; gd .25; vgd .50; fi.	1836 v. gd. .20; fi-v. fl.60
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1807 fa .25; vgd .70; fine	1840 v. gd.15
1808 abt gd .60; about vgd	1841 v. gd.15
1809 very good	1842 v. gd. .10; about very fine ..	.60
1810 good .30; very good	1843 v. gd. .15; v. fi. .65; abt exfi. ..	.80
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